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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

From the Richmond Whig, July 23rd.

THE BATTLE OF THE SEVEN PINES—GENERAL JOHNSTON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

RICHMOND, June 24, 1862.

Gen. S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l:

SIR: Before the 30th May I had ascertained from trusty scouts, that Keys' Corps was encamped on this side of the Chickahominy, near the Williamsburg road. On that day Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill reported a strong body immediately in his front. On receiving this report, I determined to attack them next morning—hoping to be able to defeat Keys' Corps completely in its more advanced position before it could be reinforced. Written orders were despatched to Maj. Gens. Hill, Huger and G. W. Smith. Gen. Longstreet, being near my Headquarters, received verbal instructions. The receipt of the orders was acknowledged. Gen. Hill, supported by the Division of Gen. Longstreet, (who had the direction of operations on the right,) was to advance by the Williamsburg road, to attack the enemy in front; Gen. Huger, with his Division, was to move down the Charles City road, in order to attack in flank the troops who might be engaged with Hill and Longstreet, unless he found in his front force enough to occupy his Division; Gen. Smith was to march to the junction of the New Bridge road and the Nine Mile road, to be in readiness either to fall on Keys' right flank, or to cover Longstreet's left. They were to move at daybreak. Heavy and protracted rains during the afternoon and night, by swelling the stream of the Chickahominy, increased the probability of our having to deal with no other troops than those of Keys. The same cause prevented the prompt and punctual movement of the troops. Those of Smith, Hill and Longstreet were in position early enough, however, to commence operations by 8 o'clock, A. M.

Major General Longstreet, unwilling to make a partial attack, instead of the combined movement which had been planned, waited from hour to hour for Gen. Huger's Division. At length, at 2 o'clock, P. M., he determined to attack without those troops. He accordingly commenced his advance at that hour, opening the engagement with artillery and skirmishers. By 3 o'clock, it became close and heavy.

In the mean time, I had placed myself on the left of the force employed in this attack, with the Division of Gen. Smith, that I might be on a part of the field where I could observe, and be ready to meet, any counter movements which the enemy's General might make against our centre or left. Owing to some peculiar condition of the atmosphere, the sound of the musketry did not reach us. I consequently deferred giving the signal for Gen. Smith's advance, till about 4 o'clock, at which time Major Jasper Whiting, of Gen. Smith's staff, whom I had sent to learn the state of affairs with Gen. Longstreet's column, returned, reporting that it was pressing on with vigor. Smith's troops were at once moved forward.

The principal attack was made by Major Gen. Longstreet, with his own and Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's Division—the latter mostly in advance. Hill's brave troops, admirably commanded and most gallantly led, forced their way through the abattis, which formed the enemy's external defences, and stormed their entrenchments by a determined and irresistible rush. Such was the manner in which the enemy's first line was carried. The operation was repeated with the same gallantry and success as our troops pursued their victorious career through the enemy's successive camps and entrenchments. At each new position, they encountered fresh troops belonging to it, and reinforcements brought on from the rear. Thus they had to repel repeated efforts to retake works which they had carried. But their advance was never successfully resisted.

Their onward movement was only stayed by the coming of night. By night fall they had forced their way to the "Seven Pines," having driven the enemy back more than 2 miles, through their own camps, and from a series of entrenchments; and repelled every attempt to recapture them with great slaughter. The skill, vigor and decision with which these operations were conducted by Gen. Longstreet are worthy of the highest praise. He was worthily seconded by Maj. Gen. Hill, of whose conduct and courage he speaks in the highest terms.

Maj. Gen. Smith's Division moved forward at 4 o'clock—Whiting's three Brigades leading. Their progress was impeded by the enemy's skirmishers, which with their supports, were driven back to the Railroad. At this point, Whiting's own, and Pettigrew's Brigade, engaged a superior force of the enemy. Hood's, by my order, moved on to co-operate with Longstreet. Gen. Smith was desired to hasten up with all the troops within reach. He brought up Hampton's and Hatton's Brigades in a few minutes.

The strength of the enemy's position, however, enabled him to hold it until dark.

About sunset, being struck from my horse, severely wounded by a fragment of a shell, I was carried from the field, and Major General G. W. Smith succeeded to the command.

He was prevented from resuming his attack on the enemy's position next morning, by the discovery of strong entrenchments, not seen on the previous evening. His Division bivouacked, on the night of the 31st, within musket shot of the entrenchments which they were attacking when darkness stayed the conflict. The skill, energy and resolution with which Major General Smith directed the attack, would have secured success if it could have been made an hour earlier.

The troops of Longstreet and Hill passed the night of the 31st on the ground which they had won. The enemy were strongly reinforced from the north side of the Chickahominy on the evening and night of the 31st. The troops engaged by Gen. Smith were undoubtedly from the other side of the river.

On the morning of the 1st of June, the enemy attacked the Brigade of Gen. Pickett, which was supported by that of Gen. Pryor. The attack was vigorously repelled by these two Brigades, the brunt of the action falling on Gen. Pickett. This was the last demonstration made by the enemy.

Our troops employed the residue of the day in securing and bearing off the captured artillery, small arms, and other property; and in the evening quietly returned to their own camps.

We took ten pieces of artillery, 6,000 muskets—one garrison flag, and four regimental colors, besides a large quantity of tents and camp equipage.

Maj. Gen. Longstreet reports the loss in his command as being about	3,000
Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith reports his loss at	1,283
Total,	4,283

That of the enemy is stated in their own newspapers to have exceeded 10,000—an estimate which is no doubt short of the truth.

Had Maj. Gen Huger's Division been in position and ready for action, when those of Smith, Longstreet and Hill moved, I am satisfied that Keys' corps would have been destroyed, instead of being merely defeated.* Had it gone into action even at 4 o'clock, the victory would have been much more complete.

Maj. Gens. Smith and Longstreet speak in high terms of the conduct of their superior and staff officers.

I beg leave to ask the attention of the Government especially to the manner in which Brig. Gens. Whiting and R. H. Anderson, and Cols. Jenkins, Kemper and Hampton, exercising commands above their grades, and Brig. Gen. Rhodes are mentioned.

This, and the captured colors, will be delivered by Maj. A. H. Cole, of my staff.

I have been prevented by feebleness from making this report sooner, and am still too weak to make any but a very imperfect one.

Several hundred prisoners were taken, but I have received no report of the number.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

*See Longstreet's report.

YANKEE LOSS OF LIFE.—The New York Tribune says that the war has cost the North the lives of more than one hundred thousand young men. And the Herald says the bones of the dead Northern soldiers would make a Golgotha monument higher than that of Bunker Hill. And the "rebels seem stronger than ever."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1862.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS *not* ARRANGED.—The Richmond papers yesterday informed us that the arrangement for a general exchange of prisoners had been completed; most of them said the surplus prisoners on either side were to be paroled, whilst the Enquirer said the reverse of this. The Enquirer to-day has a long and semi-official article on the subject, from which we understand that the arrangement, has not been completed, and that differences exist which may defeat the negotiation in whole or in part.

There was no difficulty in arranging for an exchange of officers, rank for rank, and of equivalents in men, when they were of different ranks. But Gen. Hill insisted on a provision forbidding the seizure and arrest of private individuals, and refused to consent to a parol of surplus prisoners unless this was agreed to; for the retention of some of the enemy's prisoners is the only way by which we can retaliate for the outrages done by arrest of private persons. The Enquirer hopes [and doubtless knows] that Gen. Hill has been instructed to insist upon a cessation of such arrests, or to refuse any exchange. When he proposed such a clause, Gen. Dix objected to it, and the negotiations were suspended to allow him to visit his government for instructions. Should we bind ourselves to parole all prisoners, we would have no means of retaliation for any such outrages either past or future. "It is doubtless desirable, (says the Enquirer,) to get rid of the large number of prisoners now in our hands, but their possession is a lever that will upturn the policy of the Federal Government if rightly used by our authorities. Once let it be made known, that an exchange of prisoners was broken off because the Federal Government would not stipulate against arresting private citizens, and that Federal prisoners were to be carried down South to spend the months of August and September in the swamps of South Carolina and Georgia, the public voice of the North would cry out in such tones that no more private citizens would ever be arrested.

"The arrest of private citizens is unauthorised by every law of war among civilized nations. We cannot retaliate so long as our army remains within our territory. Retaliation upon prisoners is the only mode of preventing this outrage.

"This cartel marks an important era in the war. It is the acknowledgment of our *quasi* nationality. We are by it made belligerents, and the Government of the United States treats with the Government of the Confederate States through commissioners. They have learned something at last, and in this respect, the Federal Government have improved upon the Bourbons, who never learned anything. One more victory, and Commissioners for a truce, an armistice, will meet—those necessary preludes to peace."

Some weeks ago there was a call in the Wilmington Journal and other papers for the publication of Mr. Badger's letter. This call was made, it is true, in a manner calculated (if not intended) to prevent such a publication. The letter appeared in the Standard last Friday. The anxiety of the Journal to have it published was so intense that it managed to get it out on the following Tuesday afternoon, with a commentary about as long as the letter itself, in which there is not one word of approbation of the truly patriotic sentiments of the letter, and of its vindication of the State from unfounded aspersions at home and abroad. But instead of these things, which would naturally occur to any one having the interest and honor of the State at heart, there *is* a questioning of one of the *facts* stated by Mr. Badger, a complaint of the publication of the letter "on the eve of the election," and a long rigmarole about what the Raleigh Standard once said of "watching and waiting," and what it now says about "destructives" and "conservatives"—things which have full as much connection with the letter as they have with the man in the moon.

As to the publication of the letter "on the eve of the election," it will be a new idea, we suspect, to Mr. Badger. It certainly is to us. We have no particle of information on the subject beyond what was published with the letter itself, but we think we know why it was published, and that any thought of the election being near or remote never entered the head of Mr. Badger or the friend who prevailed on him to publish it. But the Journal evidently thinks that the election of Col. Johnston is far more important than the vindication of the State from a foul imputation of unfaithfulness to the great cause. We do not so think, nor are we able to see that the letter has the slightest bearing upon the election.

But our purpose is to set the Journal right in a more important particular. Mr. Badger said in the letter,—

"There is in North Carolina no Union feeling as you suppose, and as is probably supposed by the generality of Northern men. There *was* in this State a very strong Union feeling—a strong love for the Union established by our forefathers—which induced the people, by a very large and overwhelming majority, to vote down the purpose of seceding from the Union on account of Mr. Lincoln's election," &c.

On this the Journal carpingly and cunningly remarks as follows:—

"It is difficult to see how Mr. Badger gets at the facts upon which he predicates his statement that in the Spring of last year the people of North Carolina voted down "by a very large and overwhelming majority" the purpose of seceding from the Union on account of Mr. Lincoln's election. The only vote of which a return was made, was that upon the question of holding a Convention, and that was decided in the negative by only *six hundred and fifty-one majority*, and surely nobody will call *that* a large or overwhelming majority in a State which can poll considerably over one hundred thousand votes."

Doubtless the Journal knows as well as any one to what it was that Mr. Badger referred. Our readers will remember that at the first election for deciding the question of "Convention or No Convention," the vote was 46,672 for Convention, and 47,323 against Convention, showing the majority stated by the Journal against any convention at all. But this was not the vote to which Mr. Badger referred. The Journal well knows, that many persons (many thousands we might say) who were then opposed to secession voted *for* a Convention. It is known that Mr. Badger himself voted for it, and greatly regretted that it was voted down. But the people elected at the same time 120 members of the Convention, who were to take seats in it if the people voted to have a Convention at all. Of these 120, more than two-thirds, that is 82, were "Constitutional Union men," opposed to secession, and only 38 were in favor of secession. The popular vote for delegates was in about the same proportion.

Such are the facts which fully justify Mr. Badger's statement that "a very large and overwhelming majority" voted down the purpose of seceding from the Union on the 1st day of March 1861. Lincoln's Proclamation six weeks afterwards obliterated all this Union feeling. Everybody was then for revolution.

There is another complaint of the letter made by the Journal. It is that twelve-thirteenths of the letter is devoted to an attack upon those people in North Carolina who differ in politics with Mr. Badger. We cannot find this attack in the letter, nor could those distinguished and life-long opponents of Mr. Badger's politics, through whose hands the letter passed, find it there. They, the highest civil and military authorities in the State, warm party men as they have ever been, made it the occasion (as we learned a day or two ago from one of them) for warm thanks to him as having vindicated his and their State in a manner likely to do very great good. It is true, he tells Mr. Ely that the old Union men have been foremost in resisting Lincoln. But it is the simple truth, and a truth very necessary to be told; for that is the indisputable evidence that Stanly and Ely were deceived in supposing that these old Union men were Union men now.

THE ELECTION.—On this day week the soldiers vote, and one week thereafter the people at home will vote for Governor, members of the Legislature, &c. We shall be glad when it is all over. There will be no election again for a year, and we have some hope that until next June there will be a suspension of that wretched partisan spirit which seeks to create the impression that a large portion of our people are untrue to their State, their country, and themselves. This sort of thing was bad enough before the revolution, but now it is infinitely worse. People at the North are thus led to believe that, instead of waging a war to subjugate us, they are actually engaged in a war for our liberation from a despotism. We are glad to know that this is for the most part confined to a few partisan newspapers. There is little or none of this detestable spirit among the people, who are excited in favor of but one thing, and that the earnest and successful prosecution of the war against the hated yankee race. All the talk about the State being divided into hostile camps, &c., &c., is sheer humbug.

As to the result of the election we have never had a doubt. We believe that the same reasons which commended Col. Vance to our support have influenced the vast majority of the people of North Carolina. Honest, capable and faithful, and entirely unconnected with party or party movements since the commencement of the revolution, his was a nomination eminently fit to be made in times like these, when there should be but one party.

FLORIDA.—We do not see a Florida paper, and our exchanges seldom copy from them. But we learn verbally and by letter some interesting facts in regard to the war &c. in that State.

There have been, we are assured, six or eight instances of bold and successful attacks upon the yankee gunboats by sharpshooters upon the banks of rivers which the boats attempted to ascend. From five or six to fifty yankees have been killed in each of these encounters, and the yankees so frightened that they now scarcely dare to enter the rivers. Hardly a man on our side has been killed or wounded. This shows what may be done by a bold people in defence of their homes, even though unsupported by any considerable military force.

The yankees have enticed off a considerable number of negroes. But business in that line has been effectually stopped in one locality by the escape and return of a man who had run away. His account of the treatment of the negroes by their pretended friends put an end to running away. Among other things that particularly disgusted him, was that the yankees worked him and other negroes in their carts, in lieu of horses and mules, of which they had not a supply. When making his escape the yankees fired on him, but fortunately he was spared to reach his home and warn his fellow-servants against trusting the wretches.

Florida has in the field eight regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, two battalions of artillery, and partizan rangers equal to two regiments more—a force about equal to her entire voting population, her largest vote having been between 12,000 and 13,000. What State can beat that? Fayetteville and other parts of North Carolina are well represented in the Florida army. Among our townsmen are John S. and Arch'd T. Banks, the latter commanding a company at Chickahominy after his Captain was wounded. The late Isham Blake, who served under Lafayette in the Revolution, has four grandsons (sons of the late Miles Blake,) and the husbands of their sisters and those of our late townsman, Thos. C. Blake, are all in the army.

Corn crops in Florida are magnificent, and so much was planted that it is expected that the price will be but 25 cents per bushel.

MILITARY EXECUTION AT KINSTON.—A gentleman who was in Kinston on Friday last informs us that he saw two negroes, one a freeman the other a fugitive slave shot by 12 men each, in pursuance of the sentence of a Court Martial. It appears that they were caught by a picket of five men of Capt. J. L. Bryan's cavalry (who received therefor a reward of $40 each;) that they had been sent out from Newbern, with commissions from Gen. Burnside, to decoy off slaves from the surrounding country; that they were to receive $50 each for every slave brought to Newbern; that they had secured fifteen slaves when captured; that they had caps with "U. S." on them. On this state of facts they were tried, condemned and executed. All right. Let this good work go on.

THE LADIES OF SALISBURY.—We are glad to see the noble conduct of the Ladies of Salisbury, so worthy of the best of the sex who are "ministering angels" when sickness, and care, and sorrow "clouds the brow." We see by the Watchman that nearly 150 of them, including wives, mothers and sisters, and all the familiar and most respected names of the town, have established a "Way-side Hospital," for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers passing through that town. They have appointed a Principal Surgeon, with seven Assistants, a Matron, and have divided themselves into committees of about 20, one of these committees to attend the Hospital on Sunday, one on Monday, and so on through the week.

The Hospital is located near the railroad depot, and 15 or 20 persons found it a most welcome retreat within a few hours after it was opened.

HELP FOR THE SOLDIERS.—A letter received here this morning from a Surgeon in our army near Richmond, gives a sad account of the deficiency of proper supplies of food for our soldiers. No vegetables, nor coffee, sugar or molasses, are furnished in rations, and the men have to pay the following prices for the little delicacies they get: Onions 25 cents apiece, miserable green apples 50 cents a dozen, chickens of partridge size $1 apiece, sugar 75 cents per lb., butter $1, and other things in proportion.

Will not our patriotic people of town and country take pleasure in contributing freely of such articles (especially of the vegetable kind) as will keep well, that they may be forwarded to our soldiers as soon as possible? It is stated in the letter that there is much sickness in the army, and that for want of vegetable food, symptoms of scurvy frequently make their appearance.

The Cumberland Hospital Association are offering to receive and forward any contributions.

THE SOLDIERS AND COL. VANCE.—We have seen a letter from G. A. Downing of the Cumberland Plow Boys, Col. Clark's Regiment, in which he says:—

"I hope every body about home will vote for Col. Vance for Governor. He is in our Brigade, and one of the best men in the world. His men love him. He will get an almost unanimous vote among the soldiers where he is known."

☞ We have received from Capt. D. G. McRae, in the Army, a reply to Lieut. M. J. McSween's advertisement, which we decline to insert. Such personalities cannot be admitted, even as advertisements. We admitted Lieut. McSween's, (greatly modified,) because he said he had been unjustly advertised as a deserter. Each of the parties having had one hearing, the controversy in our columns ceases.

Gen. Halleck.—This officer is on his way to Washington, to take the command in chief,—it is said.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, July 23.—We are indebted to a friend [says the Enquirer] for copies of the Baltimore "News Sheet," "Sun," and "Republican," bearing dates of the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst. We make room this morning for the following:

General orders from Pope.—The Yankee General Pope has issued a number of orders recently. Order No. 5 says: "Hereafter, as far as practicable, the troops of this command will subsist upon the country in which their operations are carried on.

Order No. 7 says the "people of the Valley of the Shenandoah and throughout the region of operations of this army, living along the lines of railroad travel in rear of the U. S. forces, are notified that they will be held responsible for any injury done to the track, line or road, or for any attacks upon trains or straggling soldiers by bands of guerillas in their neighborhood.

He also orders that "whenever a railroad, wagon road, or telegraph is injured by parties of guerrillas, the citizens living within five miles of the spot shall be turned out in mass to repair the damage," and pay to the Government, in money or property, the full amount of the pay and subsistence of the force necessary to repair the same.

If a yankee soldier be fired upon from a house, the house to be razed to the ground, and the occupants imprisoned.

From Vicksburg and Kentucky.—The Sun of the 19th says:—

Advices from before Vicksburg to the 10th instant represent that the siege would be temporarily abandoned, and that some of the vessels would return South, probably to New Orleans. On account of the low water in the river, the proposed new channel will prove a failure.

It is reported that the town of Cynthiana, Kentucky, surrendered to Col. Morgan on Thursday, after a hot hour's fight. Cynthiana is on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, sixty-six miles south of the first named place. Great excitement prevailed at Newport and Covington yesterday, the citizens organizing for defence.

From Missouri.—A dispatch to the Louisville Journal of the 14th, dated Cairo, 12th, says that the town of Memphis, in northern Missouri, has been captured by the rebels and the citizens carried off as prisoners of war.

The Total Loss at the Richmond Battles.—The following statement, which comes from an official source, says the New York Times, may be relied upon as a perfectly correct enumeration of the Union losses during the six days' battles before Richmond: Killed 1,565, Wounded 7,701, Missing 5,958—Total 15,224.

Stonewall Jackson.—The Northern papers report Stonewall Jackson as marching on Winchester, with a large force.

Escape of Rebel Prisoners.—PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—More than 200 rebel prisoners effected their escape last night from Fort Delaware and made tracks for Dixie. Upon the arrival of the mail train at Perryville, this forenoon, five of them were found on board, and were arrested and placed under guard.

N. Y. Money Market.—Money is freely offered for prime business paper at 5a6 per cent., but on call the rates are 6a7 per cent. Gold advanced at the board to 118¾, and afterwards in the street reached 119 and upwards. Silver was higher, and 115a116 was offered for coin in good condition: but after the announcement that the House had passed the bill making postage stamps a legal tender there was a little less eagerness to purchase. Mexican dollars are worth 127a128. Old demand notes have sold at 107¾, and are now held at 108. Foreign exchange has advanced to 130 for bankers' 60 day sterling.

Later from Europe.—ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 18.—The City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Queenstown on the 10th, has passed here. Her advices are four days later.

Lord Russell stated in Parliament that France had declined entering into a treaty against the slave trade.

There are rumors that France will retire from Mexico.

The cotton manufacturers of Rouen and Lille have sent a deputation to the Emperor Napoleon to represent their difficulties.

It is rumored that Russia will join France in a mediation in American affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald believes that France entertains very serious intentions of interference to end the civil war in America.

The London "Times" thinks any offer of mediation in America will be received with insult.

American stocks have a downward tendency.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Cotton—Sales for two days 27,000 bales. Market firm, at an advance of ⅛d.

Latest.—Sales of cotton were made on the 10th of 2,500 bales. The market closed flat and unsettled under the American news per Etna and Nova Scotia.

An Appeal from Lincoln to the Border States.—RICHMOND, July 23.—On Saturday last, the Representatives and Senators of the Border Slave-holding States having, by special invitation of King Abraham, been convened at the Executive Mansion, he made them a good-bye overture in favor of his "gradual emancipation" scheme, in view of the fact that Congress would soon adjourn, and leave him alone in his glory. He urged upon them the policy and importance of the scheme, as the only measure which could reduce the rebellion more quickly than bombs and bayonets, and begged them when they went back to their people to recommend its adoption among them.

The Border State Senators and Representatives returned to their lodgings, held a meeting, and twenty of them agreed to disagree with the President, being unable to see how interfering with private property could bring the war to a close with any more rapidity than the very plausible argument already employed, termed "coercion." Among other reasons presented by them against the policy recommended was the very important one that the "gradual emancipation kick," would cost the Government just a fraction over *four hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.* They could not, therefore, conscientiously circulate the documents in favor of the scheme when they got home.

The Minority, consisting of seven members, made a milk and water report, in which they "could not reconcile it with their sense of duty, in this trying hour, to respond in a spirit of fault-finding," and believing that His Excellency meant everything for the best, they couldn't resist his appeal. So they went in for it, body and soul.—*Enquirer.*

Reported Rebellion on Roanoke Island—Heavy Cannonading.—PETERSBURG, July 23.—By the train from Weldon yesterday afternoon, we understand that it is currently reported in Eastern North Carolina that a rebellion occurred recently among the contrabands on Roanoke Island. It is stated that the negroes, becoming dissatisfied with the harsh treatment of their newly-found masters, took advantage of an opportunity presented while the Federals were at dinner, with stacked arms, to seize the muskets, with which they opened fire upon the yankees, and killed several. Great consternation was produced among the soldiers on the Island by this unexpected attack, but they soon rallied, and recovering their guns, commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, which was only ended with the almost total extermination of the negroes. We give this rumor as it reaches us, without vouching for its authenticity.

Gentlemen from Goldsboro, who reached here last evening, report that heavy and continuous cannonading was heard in the vicinity of Newbern Monday afternoon. The firing commenced at 8 and was continued until 7 p m.—*Petersburg Express.*

THE LATE COL. LEE AND GEN. BRANCH.—Some time ago we published the queer controversy between Gen'l Branch and "Hanover" as to the battle in Hanover county, Va. In Gen. Branch's letter there was a reference to Col. Lee's regiment, which called forth the annexed reply. When it was published, if it ever was, in the State Journal, we do not know. We copy from yesterday's Standard, the first we have seen of it:

Editors of the State Journal—Sirs: In your issue of the 12th inst. I notice a card of Gen. L. O'B. Branch, in answer to a communication in the Richmond Examiner, signed "Hanover," which contains various mistakes and errors; but with none of these have I anything to do, except where he states that I told him my regiment had "dispersed and could not be rallied." I told him nothing of the kind, and if I said anything which conveyed such an impression to any person's mind, it was a gross slander on the regiment. Because Gen. L. O'B. Branch chooses to enter the lists with an anonymous correspondent, it is no reason why this regiment should be injuriously spoken of.

By inserting the above you will right a grievous and entirely uncalled for wrong.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,
CHARLES C. LEE,
Col. 37th Regiment N. C. T.

Valuable Disinfectant.—We publish below a communication from Messrs. Purcell, Ladd & Co., with reference to a disinfectant, which, from its cheapness, simplicity of manufacture, and efficiency, is at the present time invaluable to the South. We invite attention to the subject. We learn that the powder, prepared according to the prescription, has been tested in several hospitals in this city, and found entirely successful. Surgeons express their great surprise at its prompt efficacy in wounds that were in a very bad condition:

Editors Dispatch.—Gentlemen: In the absence of the usual disinfectants, we beg leave to call the attention of surgeons and others to the accompanying extract from a report on a new topical application for dressing wounds, &c., which was kindly furnished us by Col. Wm. Gilham, V. M. I. Colonel G. also gave us a few pounds of the powder, prepared by himself, which we had tried in two hospitals, the surgeons reporting that it fully answered every expectation.

The mode of preparation is simple and the material cheap—five parts of coal tar mixed thoroughly with one hundred parts, both by weight, of finely powdered sulphate of lime or "Plaster of Paris."

We have prepared a supply, and will cheerfully furnish, without charge, to any surgeon, a sufficiency to make an experiment of its efficacy.

Very respectfully,
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Druggists, &c.

Note.—Coal tar and plaster of Paris have been used here unsuccessfully, because used in improper proportions.

"For several weeks the scientific and medical world has been greatly interested by the introduction of a new and remarkable topical application for dressing wounds. Official experiments on this dressing have been made at *'La Charite,'* where cancers and other affections of this kind receive special attention. The distinguished surgeon, Velpeau, after experiment with the disinfectant on suppurating wounds in a putrid state, has reported favorably to the Academy of Sciences. We extract some passages from this report:

"A large mammilliary ulcer, with mortification of the skin, was treated with the topic bath in powder and in pomade. The suppuration diminished and the odor disappeared, at the same time the affected surface became cleansed and the mamma without pain.

"In the case of a woman with a vast cancerous ulcer eating away all the left side of the chest, the oder of the peculent pus after two daily applications disappeared.

"A young man was treated whose hand was scalded by a steam boiler and mortification had supervened, involving nearly the whole of one finger. On Saturday this finger was in a complete state of mortification and gave out a disgusting ordor. It was dressed on the morning and evening of that day with the powder in question. The bad finger was dried up immediately, the oder disappeared, and the mortification ceased. He adds that this mode of disinfection occasions neither pain, irritation, swelling, or inflammation; it also appears rather to favor than otherwise the progress of granulation and cicitrization. There is, therefore, no inconvenience in applying it to various ulcers, sores, and wounds requiring to be disinfected.

"The Major General of the French army in Italy, anticipating these reported results, gave orders for the use of this topic immediately for the relief of the wounded. The success of this treatment has been communicated by Marshal Vaillant to the Academy. The report details the successful treatment by this means of *gangrened sores* upon twenty wounded Austrians, in the hospital at Milan. These cases, the physicians assert, were of the worst possible character, and the success immediate and complete.

"The application either of the powder or of the pomade, (made by mixing the powder with olive oil,) occasions no distress even if placed in direct contact with the surface. The treatment has the double advantage of *disinfecting* and also *absorbing the pus*, thus *dispensing* with the *employment of lint*, as the late experience in Italy has abundantly proved."

VOLUNTEERING SLOW.—The Towns at the North are aiding the Yankee Government to raise men. The Government and State bounties not being sufficient to attract volunteers the Towns offer additional sums. Springfield, Mass., offers $75; Westfield $100; West Cambridge $125; Roxbury $75; New Bedford $100.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—At the great war meeting in New York, one of the speakers, a Mr. Gould, said: "We want volunteers, and to send them so that they will terminate the war." Upon that a voice in the crowd called out, "Why don't you go yourself?"

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company last week, Thomas Webb, Esq. of this place was re-appointed President for the ensuing year.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

Hon. George E. Badger of North Carolina.—Since the advent of Stanly at Newbern, as the petty tool of the despicable ursurpation at Washington, busy efforts have been made in Yankeedom to produce the impression that North Carolina—our brave and staunch old neighbor—was disposed to abandon the Confederate cause and reconnect herself with the Yankee Union. A more monstrously improbable falsehood could not have been invented—nevertheless it found acceptance and credit with the willing dupes in the United States, for whom no Munchausenism is too gross for belief. The name of the distinguished North Carolinian, George E. Badger, has been libelled by connection with these stories. Not for his vindication, nor for that of his State, but simply because anything on public affairs from him possesses interest, we copy from the Raleigh Standard the following letter, which the Standard says was written about the 1st of June to Mr. Ely, of New York, and transmitted through Mr. Stanly at Newbern, and read by him.—*Rich. Whig.*

The Virginia State Debt in England.—The dividend on the Virginia State debt, due here in sterling on the 1st inst., has not been paid, the answer being, "No funds." This result is only such as must have been apprehended, since the State is overrun, and its capital besieged by the federal forces. It is to be hoped, however, that when these forces shall have occupied Richmond, and assumed control of the property of the State, the authorities at Washington will recognize that in *seizing the property they must also assume its liabilities*, and that their first duty is to see to the payment of those foreign claims *which they have prevented* the secessionist officials from discharging.—*London Times.*

Health of Washington.—Well grounded fears are prevalent here that the health of the city is becoming worse, and that an epidemic is not improbable. The streets, by-ways and vacancies of the cities are in a horribly filthy condition, little ever being done by the municipal authorities, unless the expense is paid by the general government. The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals, scattered all through the city, is a cause of disquiet regarding the sanitary condition of the neighborhood.—*Washington Letter.*

Affairs in Orange County.—The Lynchburg "Republican" of the 19th inst. states that a severe skirmish occurred at Orange C. H. on Friday between a body of Yankee cavalry, numbering about 300, and 60 of the 2d Virginia cavalry, who were on picket at that place. The enemy attacked our men, posted in a peach orchard near the C. H., but after a contest of some 15 or 20 minutes, were forced to fly, with a loss of 5 killed and several wounded, besides leaving 16 prisoners in our hands. There is no loss reported on our side.

Army Appointments.—Maj. Gen. T. H. Holmes assigned to command of Department of Trans-Mississippi.

Maj. Gen. Benjamin Huger relieved of command of his division, and assigned to the duties of Inspector of Ordnance.

Brig. Gen. Armstrong promoted to Major Gen. and assigned to command of division lately commanded by Gen. Huger.

Colonel Jenkins, of South Carolina, promoted to Brigadier-General; and R. H. Anderson promoted.

Colonel Martin E. Green, of Missouri, promoted to Brigadier-General.

The resignation of General Joseph R. Anderson accepted.

Richmond Enquirer, 22d

Gen. D. H. Hill.—We learn that Gen. D. H. Hill (Bethel Hill) has been assigned to the command of the Coast, extending from Wilmington to Drury's bluff, vice Gen. Holmes assigned to an important command in the Southwest.

Raleigh Telegraph.

Confederate Victories.—Since the 1st of May, Providence has blessed our arms with a series of most decided victories, at Drury's Bluff, Williamsburg, Barhamsville, McDowell, Strasburg, Port Royal, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Seven Pines, James' Island, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Vicksburg, the Naval Victory of the Arkansas, Murfreesboro.

Richmond Enquirer.

Movements of Burnside's Fleet.—The Federal fleet under Burnside, has appeared in full in the James, and the whole river is now lined and dotted with vessels. A large force is being sent up to Suffolk, from Burnside's transports, which point will doubtless be made a base of operations for an advance on the south side, in conjunction with the anticipated advance of McClellan against Fort Darling. The capture of Petersburg is doubtless one of the leading objects of McClellan, and is considered by him, probably, primary to the reduction of Richmond. Whatever his designs may be, however, their consummation will require more strength and strategy than he is able to command.

Richmond Enquirer, 21st.

Morgan at Frankfort.—The Baltimore Sun of the 18th inst.—a copy of which has reached this city—states that Col. Morgan has occupied Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, and that thousands of Kentuckians had joined him! Great excitement prevailed at Louisville and Cincinnati. We are on the eve of lively times in the West.

Whig, 21st.

The evening train on the State Road, brought down the unpleasant report that the Yankees had made a dash upon the E. T. & G. R. R., and burnt the fine bridge across the river at London, 28 miles this side of Knoxville.

Atlanta Confederacy, 20th inst.

Yankees at Beaver Dam.—A body of Yankee cavalry made their appearance at Beaver Dam depot, on the Central road, at an early hour yesterday morning, where they tore up the railroad track for a short distance and burnt the bridge. The train which left this city on the Central road yesterday morning had to return in consequence, bringing all the pasengers back.

Richmond Enquirer, 21st inst.

Salt.—We published a statement last week that Gov. Clark had made arrangements to procure a supply of Salt for this State. We have no information from Raleigh concerning the arrangements, but learn from a gentleman who ought to know, that the Governor has made a contract with the Virginia Salt-Works for an abundant supply. If the contract is fulfilled by the Virginia Company we suppose there will be no difficulty about a supply of the needful article. In the meantime, however, we would advise all who can, to supply themselves wherever and whenever they can. We saw a letter last week from the Salt Commissioner of this State, saying that salt was selling in Wilmington at $7 50 per bushel. The Commissioner is furnishing it to the counties as fast as he can at about $3 50 per bushel.

Charlotte Democrat.

Col. Godwin's Regiment.—The Regiment which has been forming here for the last three or four weeks having been filled, was duly organized last week by the election of officers. Mr. Godwin was elected Colonel; H. C. Jones, jr., was elected Lt. Colonel; and James Craige, Major. This organization is highly gratifying to our people so far as we have heard it spoken of.

Salisbury Watchman, 22d.

Buell in a Tight Place.—CHATTANOOGA, July 21.—The enemy is concentrating a large force at Tullahoma, forty miles the other side of Stevenson. Buell's army is in a tight place.

Capture of the Beaver Dam Bridge Burners.—RICHMOND, July 23.—Gen. Stuart's Cavalry are again at work, having just succeeded in overtaking a portion of the Yankee force engaged in burning the bridge at Beaver Dam. One Lieutenant and six privates were captured, and one killed. The prisoners admit having been engaged in the recent raid.—*Enquirer.*

DIED,

In Robeson county, 12th of July, Mr. ARCHIBALD McNEILL, aged 70 years, 1 month and 8 days.

July 3rd, 1862, at his residence in Robeson county, WILLIAM McKAY, in the 44th year of his age.

At Durham's, Orange county, on the 2d July, after a short illness, Mr. THOMAS WOODS, in the 80th year of his age.

Suddenly, at Lumberton, Robeson Co., on the 19th inst., JOHN C. McQUEEN, aged 23 years 5 months and 14 days, second son of the late Dr. Edmund McQueen. This is the third time, within the space of a few years, in which the Angel of Death has left wailing and sorrowing in the family of Mrs. McQueen. First the husband and father, in the full vigor of ripened manhood, was stricken down. Next the eldest son, just as he was about measurably to fill to his mother and fatherless sisters and brothers at the head of the family the place vacated by his father. And now by this sad visitation the only earthly stay of a widowed mother has been snatched away in the early bloom of youth. As the sparks fly upward in close succession, so sorrow succeeds sorrow in this vale of tears for the sons and daughters of Adam. Our Gourds—earthly comforts and joys—are no sooner found to yield us shade and shelter from the storms and trials of life, than the cold breath of death comes to blast, to wither and kill, all our pleasant things. But it is not in this life that we have hope. It is not here that we are taught to look for a continuing city, nor for permanent relations, however pleasant such relations may be on earth. We have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens,—for

ENGLISH VIEWS.

The London Times, in a long article on the American War, says:

"Altogether, the position of the two hostile communities is one which should induce every man of good sense and kindly feeling at the North to reconsider his opinion. *An armistice, and then a settlement of this deadly quarrel by a peaceful separation, is the only solution of the difficulty which presents itself to the minds of English statesmen*, and, we may add, the statesmen of other countries. *In this matter* we may say, without hesitation, that *all Europe is unanimous*. At the time of the first rupture, when secession and the depth of the feeling that inspired it were little understood, there was in this country a large party, and in France and Germany a still larger party, which were indignant against the Southern leaders, and cheered on the North to what was considered the easy overthrow of the political conspiracy that had usurped the government of a deluded and bewildered people.

"Whatever may be the sympathies of any person, however much he may condemn the institution of slavery or the principle of secession, yet he feels that all that is past and gone, and that the question is now whether a war of extermination shall be carried on by one community against another.

"If the Americans had been wise enough to let the South go freely at the first, it is quite possible that by this time it would have been seeking re-admittance, for the Union party was then a reality and not a fiction, and a re-action against the policy of the secessionist leaders might have taken place. Although it is too late to hope for such a reconciliation, yet the North may even now, by a dignified concession, avoid the terrible sacrifices and the intensity of hatred which a persistence in the war will necessarily produce."

"Ever since the beginning of this unhappy conflict, the crowning victory which was to restore the South to Federal supremacy, has always been dancing like a will-o'-the-wisp before the eyes of the Northerners. It has led them through a boundless waste of blood and money; it has caused them to stir up hatreds which a century perhaps will hardly appease, and it now glimmers before them as deceptively as ever, while they are sinking slowly but surely into the slough of national disorganization and bankruptcy. When Mr. Lincoln called out his first seventy-five thousand men, the fourth of July, 1861, was fixed for the termination of the rebellion, which was declared to be reprobated by a majority in every State but one. That fourth of July came and went, and at no time since has the fall of the Confederacy been fixed for a later date than three months from the time of speaking; and now another fourth of July is upon us, and the South is still unbroken in strength and determination.

All the power of the Federal Government has been put forth; a debt which no man accurately knows, but which all suspect to be vastly greater than admitted by the government, has been contracted; men have been raised by the hundred thousand; Europe has been put under contribution to furnish arms and stores and all the apparatus of conquest; four main armies have advanced in the Confederate territory; half a dozen expeditions have fastened themselves on the coast, and *yet the South remains unconquered*. It is demonstrated that the Federals can only effect their purpose by a campaign far more gigantic and by an expenditure far more lavish than that of the past twelve months.

"The present result of their immense exertions is that their gunboats control the great rivers of the continent, with the cities on their banks, and that their armies, besides securing Kentucky, have military possession of certain parts of Virginia and Tennessee. But it may, we think, be said with complete accuracy that in these two States the Federals hold only the ground they stand upon. The hostility of the population in the neighbourhood both of McClellan and Halleck is admitted by every soldier in the two armies. In an enemy's country, which is desolated by the Confederates themselves, the Federals find themselves brought to a stand still by the obstinacy of the Southerners, or by the heats which begin their intensity about the time of the solstice.

"This state of affairs must cause deep reflection among men of every class, both in England and America. Happily, the people of this country, with the exception of an insignificant minority, have long formed their opinion of the war. They can see that if the South is to be subjugated and held by force of arms this consummation must be preceded by the most savage and relentless contest in the history of mankind, and followed by a political condition to which even war might be considered preferable."

The Cotton Famine—A Crisis.—That position of the cotton famine which we long since foreshadowed as, sooner or later, inevitable, has at last arrived. The stock on hand has been reduced so low, while the consumption and the export have both continued to be relatively so large, that speculation has become active and feverish, and prices have been driven up to a height unprecedented in recent times. The stock which last year was about 1,200,000 bales, has now fallen to little more than 200,000; and of this quantity only about 70,000 bales are American against 830,000 last year. The East India on hand too is only one-third of the usual supply at this date, or 60,000 bales, and a smaller quantity is on its way hither than at the same period in 1861. Under these circumstances there is no cause for surprise in what has taken place. Last week upwards of half the whole stock in Liverpool changed hands, and prices are double what they were last year, and threefold what they are in ordinary times. Fair American, which has often been at five pence per pound, and even lower, was sold at fifteen pence.

In the face of these facts, many persons begin to fear the time when the mills must stop and Lancashire must starve from an actual exhaustion of the whole supply of raw materials, which may be very near at hand.

London (Eng.) Economist, 5th inst.

General Beauregard.—As many idle stories have been going the round of the papers relative to General Beauregard's whereabouts and the cause of his absence from the army, we think it well to state that he is at present with his family at Bladon Springs, South Alabama. It will be recollected that General Beauregard took the field in the Southwest when our fortunes in that quarter were at their darkest period. In the active campaign which ensued, and in the perfect organization of the immense army at Corinth, he performed labours which seriously affected his health, and rendered a period of rest and recuperation absolutely necessary. That he might enjoy the much-needed rest, he procured a relief from his command for a few months.

We are pleased to add that the General's health is rapidly improving, and that he will very soon be able to return to his post. With his return to active service the country will feel renewed confidence in its fortunes.—*Richmond Examiner.*

A Contrast.—A few nights ago, at the great "Union" meeting in New York, Dr. Francis Lieber, a recreant from his adopted State, South Carolina, made a flaming speech, calling for the subjugation of the South. Two weeks before, his son, Charles Lieber, a brave Confederate soldier, fell by a Yankee bullet, while charging a Yankee battery. His remains were sent to South Carolina.

THE "ARKANSAS" AND THE FEDERAL FLEET.

The Jackson "Mississippian" of the 16th instant, publishes a graphic description of the late brilliant "dash" of the Ram "Arkansas" into the Yankee fleet bombarding Vicksburg. We extract the following:

The Arkansas moved down the avenue of death as quietly as ever pleasure boat floated on the bosom of a placid lake. Her entrance was signaled by a more furious tempest of terrible missiles than ever descended upon a single vessel. From thirty to forty of the most powerful gunboats and rams, including the famous Benton, the pride and the boast of the Federal navy, exhausted their magazines, and ordnance of immense calibre in the vain attempt to engulph her. But "forward, still forward," she went, pouring into this one a broadside, and rushing furiously against that one, until two struck their flags, and rushed ashore to escape the murderous fire. Turning suddenly, amid the leaden storm which was descending upon her louder than the bolts of heaven, she dashed impetuously and with all the power she could command, against the Benton, giving her a thrust in the side which is believed to have *broken several of her ribs*, if not to have inflicted a *mortal* wound. The battle continued to rage with unabated violence. The Arkansas still moving forward majestically, amidst death-shots falling thick and fast, and yet, with the exception of her smoke-stack being riddled, not a casualty had occurred on board. Had not the smoke and heat become so stifling as to compel the opening of one of the port-holes, we should have been spared recording a single misfortune. That circumstance, however, enabled the enemy to effect an entrance, and the losses noticed in our dispatch of yesterday were produced by a ball passing through the port-hole. And now the gauntlet was run, the terrible ordeal escaped, and the noble Arkansas having passed through the avenue of death, nothing remained but to wave her adieux, which she did in the most gallant, *feeling* manner from the *two sons of Mars* who preside in the rear of her court. And then the red field was won, and Neptune crowned her Queen of his realm.

As she took leave of the formidable fleet and rounded the point above the city—turning her bow to port—her noble flag seemed instinct with life as the gentle breeze displayed its glittering folds. Had nothing else been done during the war, this single feat would have written *immortality*, in characters of living light, all over those broad and ample folds.

The scene which followed the landing of the Arkansas was of the most thrilling character. The crowd rushed to the wharf frantic with joy. As the immortal hero—Commodore Brown—presented himself to view, the warm, fresh blood still trickling down his furrowed cheeks, from his wounded head—the enthusiasm became irrepressible. All felt that a debt of gratitude was due to him, and his brave officers and crew, which could never be repaid.

When the circumstances are considered, is it too much to say, that the victory is more signal and glorious than any one recorded in naval history? In the case of the Merrimac (Virginia) there were these points of difference: She was a vessel of vastly greater dimensions. She probably cost five times as much as the Arkansas. Every facility was enjoyed in her construction, which money or material could furnish. She was *attended by several other superior vessels*. She engaged only some *eight or ten* of the enemy's fleet. In the case of the Arkansas—she went unattended. *No aid* could reach her. Failing in her expedition, *escape was hopeless*. She met in deadly combat about *forty* of the best *cannon proof* vessels belonging to the enemy's navy.

The world will accord her the greatest victory ever achieved on the watery realm. Each officer and each sailor has linked his name with immortality. Let them be published at once for the admiration of mankind. Let a grateful country transmit them to an admiring posterity, to be remembered forever, as the champions of human freedom.

All hail, glorious Arkansas!

The Alarm in the West—Excitement in Cincinnati.—The Baltimore News Sheet of the 21st says:

Morgan's exploits in Kentucky still continue to create great excitement, not only throughout that State, but also in Ohio and Indiana. At Louisville, Brigadier General Boyle, commanding the Federal forces in Kentucky, issued, on the 13th instant, a proclamation calling upon every able bodied man to take up arms, and prohibiting every man who refused to do so from leaving his house during the next forty-eight hours, under the penalty of being shot down if he quitted it. This order was made to apply not only to Louisville, but also to Lexington and its vicinity, and we presume was promulgated at other places where Federal troops were in sufficient strength to enforce it. At Cincinnati, the Commercial of that city warns the citizens that the call for men to turn out in the public defence was never more urgent than now. The Gazette regards the danger to Cincinnati itself as being most imminent. The last mentioned journal tells its readers that it would occasion no surprise "to hear at any hour of Morgan's cavalry being on the hills opposite Cincinnati;" that the way is open and they know it; that there are guns and fortifications back of Covington, but there are no men, and that all the forces in Kentucky are on the defensive, whilst two thousand men under Morgan are doing pretty much as they please. Since the capture of Cynthiana, in Harrison county, Kentucky, the Confederates have taken Henderson, also, in the same State, and crossing into Indiana, have occupied Newburg, where they made prisoners of two hundred and forty sick Federal soldiers, and seized two hundred and fifty stand of arms. At the last advices it was believed they were receiving constant accessions to their forces, and were moving steadily northward. "Another day's hard riding in this direction," says the Cincinnati Commercial, "and there is no adequate force to detain them, and they are at our very doors." On Thursday evening last one hundred and forty Confederates were encamped within eighteen miles of Covington, opposite Cincinnati.

A Draft Inevitable in the North.—The Boston Courier of the 18th instant says:

"The conviction is not to be avoided that the quota of our men required to make up the complement of three hundred thousand must be raised by a draft. So far as we have learned, the same condition of things exists in all the New England States, whatever the case may be elsewhere. The very fact that a large bounty is proposed, and in several towns a very large one, shows clearly the general popular sentiment that extraordinary inducements are necessary in order to accomplish the object in question. With all this the success thus far does not appear flattering. The Newburyport Herald of the sixteenth instant says: "We do not hear of many enlistments;" the New Bedford Mercury of the seventeenth speaks with equal discouragement, and remarks: "Something certainly prevents not only the enlistment of men, but the expression by our citizens of any interest in the success of the efforts to enlist them." This is a deplorable state of things, indeed!"

Departed.—The Savannah Republican is informed that the steamers Kate and Nashville, after discharging valuable cargos, in a Confederate port, have loaded for their return trip and successfully made their way to sea, in spite of the blockaders.

CASUALTIES IN THE 14TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Killed, Wounded and Missing of the 14th N. C Troops during the recent engagements before Richmond.

Company A—Killed: 1st Lieut Wm T Kearney, Private Isaac F House. Wounded: Privates Wm E Browne, severely; Jos J Shearing, mortally, since died; S E Bobbin, slightly: R T Jenkins, do; Jas T Johnston, contusion; J W Day, do, R J Lewis, severely; M Tucker, contusion, Jas N Morris do; Corp'l C W Peterson, hand shattered. Missing: 2d Lieut J J Cherry and Private Augustus Carlens.

B—Killed: Privates Jas Hancock, F J Britt, D M Lambeth. Wounded: Privates B Lookabill, slightly; A Tysinger, severely, arms amputated; H Strayhow, severely; Henry Wrenn, contusion; A W Shaw, do; H F Guire, severely.

C—Killed: Corp'l D C McRay and Private J F McLendon. Wounded: Privates J B Sibley, at first supposed to be mortally, but still alive and doing well; T D Simons, mortally, since died: J A Brower, J C Dumas, M McKay, W H Sanders, slightly; W A Smith, W L Threadgill, severely; W H Morton, severely, arm amputated; G D Morton, contusion; 3d Lieut Meacham, contusion.

D—Killed: Privates C V Hambright, P G Patterson, Wm Blanchard and J B Hughes. Wounded: 2d Lieut A F Weir, slightly; 2d Lieut J F Gamble, do; Sergt D Harmon, severely, taken prisoner; Corp J R Randall, slightly; privates J S Strickland, severely, arm amputated; B F Dixon, slightly; Wm Ellwood, do; G C Falls, severely; A K Gardner, do; Jas Horton, severely; J A Sims, slightly; —— Parker, severely, and taken prisoner; J T Spacks, severely, foot amputated; V M Waterson, severely; J S Wilson, do.

E—Killed: 1st Lieut W M Thompson, Privates Geo Jones, Calvin D Penny. Wounded: Privates J F Carson, J M Wovas and J N Hubbard, contusions. Missing: J R Usley, J T Rogers and E D Smith, were known to be wounded, and are supposed to have been taken prisoners; J M Boykin, not accounted for.

F—Killed: Private W G Young. Wounded: Serg't B W Merrell, mortally, since died; Privates J C Whitaker, F Jones, J H Wise, W W Weaver, mortally; S E Penland, slightly; 1st Lieut F M Harney, contusion; 2d Lieut Thos D Johnston, severely, three places; Privates D M Gudger, severely; M F Stevens, contusion; D M Phetts, scull fractured; Thos W Sween, W B Smith, severely; H W Cauble, slightly. Missing: J P Gaston, Alf Rice, known to have been wounded, and supposed to have been taken prisoners.

G—Killed: Private Jas W Smith. Wounded: Serg't J R Smith, Privates J R Scarlett, Jas Hudson, slightly.

H—Killed: Privates P G Palmer, D M Palmer, W W Singleton. Wounded: Lt W H Heame, severely; Corp'l E P Smith, slightly; Privates J H Avett, J F Carter, Frank Lafler, severely; Nat Burleyron, slightly; C C Fry, severely, arm shattered; Atlas Melton, contusion.

I—Killed: None. Wounded: Serg't B S Strange, severely, Corp'l M Billings, arm shattered; A E Rush, contusion; T D Beck, severely, in two places; J L Beck, severely; N Gattis, slightly; H Gibbons, contusion G W Goss, severely; B Mize, do; D Leohrist, do; G W Swicegova, contusion; P D Weaver, severely; J H Wilson, do; Geo N Young, slightly; Jas A Young, contusion.

K—Killed: Serg't M Smith. Wounded: Privates E M Wagstaff, mortally, since died; Jas Powell, slightly; John L Cooper, slightly; Serg't Jno D Thompson, do; E A Johnson, do; W H Howard, do; Jno B Perkinson, do; Geo A Hood, do; J C Scarboro, contusion; Wiley Sauls, severely and taken prisoner.

The regiment may be said to have been actively engaged in but two of the battles—at Gaines' Farm, on Friday, the 27th June, and at Malvern Hill, on the 1st inst. Its heaviest losses were on the last named day. The Brigade to which it belongs, (Gen. G. B. Anderson's, Gen. D. H. Hill's Division,) is said to have been the first of five that were thrown forward to charge the battery on Malvern Hill. The battery was too much for them, and they were ordered to fall back. Owing to extensive sickness in the regiment, (contracted on the line of the Warwick during the Spring,) it was not able to take into action more than 230 men. And in the recent fights it was commanded by Capt. Johnson, of Co. A. Col. Roberts, (since died,) Lieut-Col. Bennett, and Major Dixon, (since died,) being sick in Richmond with typhoid fever.—*Richmond Whig.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a late meeting of the Pee Dee Guards, Co. D, 28d Reg't N. C. T., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressive of our sorrow at the untimely death of our esteemed friend and commander, Lieut. RISDON D. NICHOLS, who died at his home in Richmond Co., N. C., June 19th, 1862.

Resolved, 1st. That though we cheerfully yield to the workings of Almighty God, as right and best, yet we cannot but feel deeply grieved at this sudden removal from our midst of so young and promising an officer.

Resolved, 2d. That in him our company has lost a commander by all of its members well thought of, and one whose place, which when occupied by him was of such service to us, can with difficulty be refilled; that the community of which he was a member has been deprived of one of its best neighbors and most useful citizens, and that his parents bemoan the decease of a most worthy son.

Resolved, 3d. That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved parents and relatives, and join them in mourning the loss of one so deserving the tears of us all; that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Presbyterian with the request that they publish them; also that a copy be sent the parents of the deceased.

HIRAM H. HAILEY,
WILLIAM C. COVINGTON,
LAWRENCE T. EVERETT,
ANGUS MORRISON,
ALEXANDER T. COLE,
} Com.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On the 26th of June, at the battle near Richmond, fell our young and gallant friend, ELISHA BURNS. He was killed while bravely defending his country to prevent its being seized by a vile Northern foe. But we mourn not as those without hope for he was a good christian, a dutiful son, and a good citizen. He was ever ready to do what he thought duty bade him do. Duty called him to defend his country, and he went forth immediately to its defence. During the latter part of March he enlisted for a term of years, and on the 1st of April he bade parents, relations, friends, home and a happy fire-side adieu, and went forth to perform what he considered his duty, as many others did at the same time. But where is he now? He has taken his seat among the heavenly angels, where his happy spirit will be forever at rest, while his body is lying beneath the cold sods of earth. Our young friend has left many relatives and friends to mourn his loss, but we doubt not that our loss is his eternal gain. In all things he acted christianlike; and his disposition was so good that none knew him but to love him.

DORA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of Carthage Lodge, No. 181, held June 28th, 1862, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That with emotions of sorrow we have heard of the death of our worthy Brother GREEN B. COX, who died at Kinston on the 30th of May 1862, after having served his country faithfully as a soldier, nearly twelve months in Capt. Martin's Co. 26th Reg't N. C. V.

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a worthy member, the army a faithful soldier, and society a young man of promise.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the family of the deceased, and will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Lodge, that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and also a copy furnished to the Editors of the Observer for publication, with a request that other papers copy. A. R. McDONALD, W. M.

J. H. CADDELL, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed in the battle of Tuesday evening, July 1st, 1862, Serg't WILLIAM J. PHILLIPS, a member of Company D, 23d Regiment, N. C. Troops.

At a meeting of his company, held July 12th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the great Arbiter of human events to call from our midst, our much beloved friend and fellow soldier, Serg't W. J. Phillips, who was killed instantly by a cannon ball, on entering the battle field: Therefore, we, his sorrowing companions-in-arms do pass the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Serg't Phillips, the army has lost one of its bravest and best soldiers, and his sorrowing comrades a most sincere, urbane and kind-hearted friend, whose many manly qualities had endeared him to the company of which he was a member.

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the God of Battles, and frankly acknowledge that his death has caused a vacancy in our midst that can never be repaired.

Resolved, That with sincere sorrow we mourn the death of our friend and fellow soldier, and will hold in pleasing remembrance his many virtues and good qualities.

Resolved, That we tender our heart-felt sympathies to the parents and friends of the deceased, with the hope that our Heavenly Father will comfort them in their time of trouble.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, also to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with a request the N. C. Presbyterian to copy.

E A. McDONALD,
JAS. BENOIST,
HOSEA McKINNON,
G. W. TOLBUT,
G. R. SMITH,
} Committee.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP AT WEIR BOTTOM CHURCH, VA., June 21st, 1862

The undersigned Committee having been appointed in behalf of the Highland Rangers to draft resolutions of thanks to their friends at home, report the following:

Resolved, 1st. That this Company, highly appreciating the noble and patriotic spirit of our people, and ever ready to encourage the same, offer this expression of their heartfelt gratitude, to the good people of Cumberland and Harnett, for their many acts of kindness and their very efficient services, both before and after their organization: especially would they mention the names of Col. Alex. Elliot, Capt. Jno. R. Murchison, Daniel McDiarmid and Duncan Murchison, Esqs. to whom, for their liberal donations, they are under lasting obligations.

Resolved, 2d. That to the citizens of Chatham, whose generous hospitality we shared while encamped at Love's Creek Church, we return our most grateful acknowledgments.

Resolved, 3d. That the remembrance of kindness and favors of absent friends, remaining ever fresh and green, will prove a strong incentive to battle for our homes and firesides in the great crisis now upon us.

FARQ D SMITH,
W. M. BROOKS,
W. M. McNEILL,
} Committee.

Presbyterian please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a called meeting of Carthage Lodge, No. 181, convened June 28th, 1862, for the purpose of attending the funeral services of NEILL A. FRY, a worthy Brother of said Lodge, who died at Petersburg, Va., on the 20th of June, 1862, being a Lieut. of Capt. Black's company, 49th Reg't, N. C. V. After performing the usual ceremonies at the grave, the following resolutions of respect were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the many virtues blended in the character of our deceased brother, Neill A. Fry, made him loved and respected in life by those who knew him best, and his devotion to his country in offering himself a sacrifice upon her altar, makes him glorious in death.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy and condolence to his grief-stricken parents and other relatives, hoping their loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days. That these proceedings and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Lodge; that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and that a copy be furnished to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with a request that other papers copy.

A. R. McDONALD, W. M.

J. H. CADDELL, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT FISHER, N. C., July 15, 1862.

At a meeting of Capt. A. McRae's company of Heavy Artillery, the following were reported by the committee appointed to draft resolutions, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas: It hath pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by death, our much respected friend and fellow-soldier JAMES D. WATSON, who died at his home in Robeson county, July 6th; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That bowing in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we can but deplore the loss of a warm and true friend and a brave and patriotic soldier.

Resolved, 2d. That we tender our warmest sympathies to those upon whom this affliction falls heaviest, the bereaved brothers and sister unto whom the deceased had long been as a father, and that they mourn not alone; we claim the privilege of mingling our tears with theirs at the common altar of grief.

Resolved, 3d. That the community in which he lived, and the church in which he was a Ruling Elder, have sustained a loss that will be sadly felt.

Resolved, 4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sister of the deceased and to the N. Carolina Presbyterian, the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal for publication.

JOHN LEITCH,
ROB'T M. McNAIR,
ALEX. M. COBB,
} Com.

ANGUS SHAW, Ch'n.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In accordance with a suggestion emanating from the "Richmond Enquirer," the Cumberland Hospital Association proposes to send on a delegation of ladies to aid in the high and noble purpose of ministering to our brave and unfortunate soldiers, who amid inconceivable sufferings demand the relief which female hands are so well qualified to bestow.

Confident that every lady would rejoice in the privilege of sharing in this pious duty, we make no intrusive selection, but offer to all an opportunity of participating in the imperishable honors which will give to the ladies of Virginia a place in history's most sacred page.

The committee will be pleased to receive the names of all who are desirous of engaging in this laudable and patriotic enterprize. All incidental expenses to be defrayed by the Association.

M. F. LUTTERLOH, President.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

Believing that true patriotism should not pass unnoticed, while we are struggling for our independence, I resort to the columns of your paper as a medium through which to inform the citizens of Richmond county, N. C., of the valor displayed by their countryman Alex. R. Morrison, through the "fights below Richmond, Va." He was among the first to tender his services as a soldier to aid in driving from our homes the servile vandal; leaving home as a member of the "Pee Dee Guards," he was soon in the "Potomac Army." His health failing early in the Fall he was discharged from the service by the Surgeon. Upon hearing that the "Great Fight" was daily expected to come off near Richmond, Va., he again left home to be with his old company-comrades while braving danger,—but three weeks elapsed ere the conflict opened, yet he waited patiently,—not being in camp when the Regiment left for the line of battle he soon *donned* himself with gun and cartridge box and set out; being in citizen's apparel, he could not pass our picket post, but that was soon remedied by an exchange of coats with a sick soldier and thus passed on to his old company and with them fought bravely through the "week's fighting," doubtless causing many vandals to bite the dust, as he shot over thirty rounds and is an excellent marksman. Upon coming out his hat crown had been shot out by a bomb, several minnie holes through his soldier coat, a few bruises and slight wounds from fragments of shell.

A FRIEND TO PATRIOTISM.

Camp near Richmond, Va., July 9, 1862.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINES

Inscribed to the memory of Capt. D. W. Johnson, who fell while nobly leading his men in the Great Battle near Richmond.

O land of the South! from thy brilliant horizon,
A bright star has vanished to kindle no more,
'Till it rises in splendor when all nations assemble
To face the great Judge on eternity's shore!

A warrior has fall'n on the ramparts of glory,
That honor his living—now brighten his grave;
His name will still live, though he sleep cold and gory,
On the bright page reserved for the pure and the brave.

His soul was as fearless, as strong, as undaunted,
As firm as a rock on a storm-beaten strand;
Yet his heart fell as soft as the sweetest rose planted,
And nurtured and train'd by affection's fair hand.

When shell tore the earth, and cannon belched fire,
And the storm of the fray was as mountains o'erthrown,
His voice "for our homes" did more firmness acquire,
'Till his troops made the field with defunct vandals groan!

Yet at home, or in camp, when war's tempests departed,
Not woman was kinder, or more loving than he!
Brave *Johnson*, the noble, the just, the true-hearted,
The christian, the patriot, his spirit is free!

McN.

The Stock Market.—There have been sales this week of Confederate State bonds (15 M) at 101 and interest; do. (100 M) at 100; North Carolina sixes 109a110½; do. eights 108; Virginia sixes 100. Gold is firmer with an active inquiry. We quote at 90a110 cents premium.

Rich. Whig, 25th.

THE MERRIMAC'S DESTRUCTION.

A court of inquiry has acquitted Com. Tatnall of all blame for destroying the Merrimac. He is found "not guilty" on each charge.

The finding of the Court, after stating these facts, adds:—

The Court do further find that the accused had, while in command of the Virginia, and previous to the evacuation of Norfolk, thrown down the gage of battle to the enemy's fleet in Hampton Roads, and that the enemy had declined to take it up—that the day before Norfolk was evacuated, a consultation, at the instance of the Secretary of the Navy, was held by a joint commission of Navy and Army officers, as to the best disposition to be made of the ship—that the accused was in favor of passing Fortress Monroe, and taking the ship into York River, or, of running down before Savannah with her—that in this he was overruled by the council, who advise that she should remain on this side of Fortress Monroe for the protection of Norfolk and Richmond, and that, in accordance with this advice, he proceeded to regulate her movements—that after the evacuation of Norfolk, Westover, on James River, became the most suitable position for her to occupy—that while in the act of lightening her for the purpose of taking her up to that point, the pilots for the first time declared their inability to take her up, even though her draft should be reduced to its minimum of eighteen feet—that by the evacuation of Norfolk and the abandonment of our forts below Westover, both banks of the James River below that point were virtually given up to the enemy—that the ship being thus cut off from Norfolk and Richmond, was deprived of all outward sources of supply, save those of the most precarious and uncertain character—that her store of provisions would not last for more than three weeks—that when lightened she was made vulnerable to the attacks of the enemy, and that after having been lightened there were no available means of bringing her down to her proper draft and fighting trim, and that she had but two small boats, each capable of landing not more than fifteen or eighteen men at a time, even in smooth water. Such being the facts and circumstances under the influence of which the "Virginia" found herself after the evacuation of Norfolk, it was, in the opinion of the Court, only necessary for the enemy to continue to refuse battle, as he had done since it was first offered by Captain Tatnall early in April, and thenceforward to keep a strict watch about the "Virginia," in order, when her provisions were exhausted, to make her his prize and the crew his prisoners.

Being thus situated, the only alternative in the opinion of the Court was to abandon and burn the ship, then and there, which, in the judgment of the Court, was deliberately and wisely done by order of the accused.

Wherefore, the Court do award to the said Capt. Josiah Tatnall an honorable acquittal.

Interesting Correspondence.—We find the following in the Ithaca (New York) Citizen:

FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 6, 1862.

My dear Cook:—You must help Diven and Van Valkenburg raise men. All is well if we instantly show our strength. I send him (Diven) home for that purpose.

Faithfully yours, WM. H. SEWARD.

Hon. Chas. Cook.

FROM THE HON. MR. DIVEN, M. C.

Dear Sir—I shall be with you in a day or two. Don't say can't. Don't say we must resort to drafting. We have not time to draft. We must end this war soon or fight the world. We can end it now. We can't fight the world successfully; you know we can't. But as I'm to see you soon, no more now.

In haste, yours, A. S. DIVEN.

Hon. Chas. Cook.

McClellan's Army.—For some time past a great deal has been said and written both North and South about the reinforcements that have been, or are about to be, received by McClellan. But from a source entitled to our confidence, but which we do not feel at liberty to mention, we learn that up to Friday night, the 18th instant, McClellan's army, now at Westover and Berkeley, had, since the battles, received not one man in the way of reinforcement. Burnside, with his army, was at that date at Newport News, evidently awaiting the development of our plans; holding himself in a position to reinforce either Pope or McClellan, as our movements should render expedient. Had our army pressed McClellan after the battle of Malvern Hill, Burnside would have hastened to his relief. On the other hand, should Pope be menaced by a superior force, the Burnside fleet will sail up the Rappahannock or Potomac.

Rich. Examiner, 24th.

Yankees in Virginia.—The effect on the Yankee soldiery of General Pope's recent orders to the "army of the Rappahannock" is already being felt by the citizens of Culpeper. They are not only seizing and destroying the crops and stores in that county, but are robbing the dwelling-houses, and even stripping the ladies of their jewelry. The party which burnt the bridge over the Rapidan on the 13th took breakfast that morning at the house of Alexander G. Taliaferro, colonel of the Twenty first Virginia regiment. On their approach the colonel was at home, and was very near being captured, but, by good management, contrived to escape. After they had breakfasted, the Yankee ruffians searched the house, took possession of the family silver, broke up the tableware and knives and forks, &c., and actually wrenched from Mrs. Taliaferro's finger a splendid diamond ring of great value.—*Rich. Ex'r, 24th.*

RICHMOND, July 25.—We learn that during the last week the Yankees visited, on a marauding expedition, Eppes Island, the plantation of Doctor Peter Eppes, and carried off sixty-two negroes and all of the personal property on the place. They stated they were acting under direct orders from McClellan. This is by no means the first instance in which this general has given evidence that his sentiments have undergone a marked change since he issued his first order at Grafton, Virginia, enjoining his soldiery, under severe penalties, to respect private property and to show to the people of the country that they came as friends and not as enemies.—*Examiner.*

The Federal Faith Broken.—Since the agreement of the Commissioners upon the terms of the exchange of prisoners, nearly 1200 wounded Federal soldiers, taken in the late battles, have been sent to the Federal transports, in James river. During this charitable and in all respects honorable movement on the part of the Confederate Commissioners, we learn that the Federal army now on the James made an advance up the river of about two miles. This intelligence reaching headquarters has caused a cessation of movements in regard to the exchange, and appropriate arrangements must be made before they are proceeded with.—*Rich. Enq., 25th.*

The Crisis, a paper printed at Columbus, Ohio, and edited by Sam. Medary, by far the ablest political journal in the State, comes out fairly and squarely against the Black Republican administration—charges that party with precipitating the country into war, and insists that unless the Republicans are turned out of office at once and kicked into nonentity, the Federal Government will be irretrievably destroyed and the liberties of the people sunk forever.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, July 21.—The Asia passed here this afternoon for New York, with Liverpool advices to the 13th.

The result of the fighting before Richmond is treated as a severe reverse to the Unionists by the English press, and McClellan's position is regarded as precarious.

The London Herald treats the affair before Richmond as a decisive defeat of Gen McClellan, and says the Confederate Capital is safe. It does not believe, however, that the campaign in Virginia has ended, but supposes it will go on until Europe stays the uplifted swords and in the name of humanity enforces peace.

The London Morning Post argues that practically the scheme against Richmond has terminated. It then points out the dangerous position of McClellan's army.

The Times says that these three days of June mean that the Confederate army is strong enough to hold its position in Virginia for a time that may be indefinitely prolonged, and evidently the Federals will have again to begin the siege of Richmond, with a much worse chance than at first.

A new American (U. S.) tariff continues to excite strong hostile comments from the press. The Times bitterly denounces the spirit which regards the tariff with satisfaction, because of its injurious effect upon England in particular and Europe in general. The Liverpool Post says the tariff will be looked upon in Great Britain as a measure amounting almost to declaration of war, and thus the unpopularity of the Northern States will not only be terribly aggravated, but it will impart something more than moral force to the cause.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Cotton: Sales to-day of 6000 bales. The market has fully recovered from the depression, with an upward tendency, and closes with an advance of 1d. on Surats since yesterday.

Capture of a Federal Mail Steamer and Mail Bag.—MOBILE, Ala., July 25.—A dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Jackson, Miss., July 24, states that Lieut. Col. Ferguson, of Starke's Cavalry, with two companies and a field battery, captured and destroyed a Federal Mail steamer at Skipwith's landing, eighty miles above Vicksburg.

Col. Ferguson succeeded in obtaining possession of a mail bag from the ship Richmond en route for Washington. Its contents are highly interesting. The Yankee letters admit the impossibility of capturing Vicksburg without an immense land force, and admit that the Arkansas whipped them. They evince great horror of the Arkansas, and her appearance around the bend this morning was a signal for a general "skedaddle." The bombarding continued slowly to-day.

The Arkansas Whips two Yankee Rams.—VICKSBURG, Miss., July 22.—About half past four o'clock this morning two iron rams engaged the Arkansas. An attempt to board her by the Essex resulted in a miserable failure. A shot through one of the port holes killed and wounded six or seven men on the Arkansas. The second ram, supposed to be the Monarch, turned tail, and was badly crippled.

From Morgan.—PETERSBURG, Va., July 25.—The Express has a dispatch from Knoxville, announcing the arrival of a special Courier to headquarters in Tennessee from Jack Morgan, bearing a dispatch dated Georgetown, Ky., July 19, in which he says that he had captured eleven cities and towns, with a heavy amount of army stores; and that he has a force sufficient to hold all the country outside of Lexington and Frankfort, which places are chiefly garrisoned by the Home Guards. The bridges between Lexington and Cincinnati have all been destroyed.

The Valley.—Very little is known really of the movements of the Federal forces in the Valley. Our latest information induces the belief that the small force left at Winchester, terrified at the anticipated approach of Jackson's corps, has fallen back to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and are now at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, constituting a guard for that thoroughfare. A detachment of Gen. Robertson's cavalry is said to have occupied Winchester on Tuesday.—*Rich'd Dispatch, 25th.*

From New Orleans.—The Atlanta Intelligencer has advices from New Orleans as late as Monday, the 21st inst.

The mortar fleet had come down from Vicksburg. Its destination was variously stated to be Mobile, Galveston and Richmond.

A few days ago it was feared there would have been an uprising of the people. Double sentries were posted and some of the heaviest war vessels were moored in front of the city. On the 13th a lady was arrested for displaying a Confederate flag in honour of the victory at Richmond.

There is a great deal of sickness among the invaders.

From St. Augustine, Florida.—General Bell, the Federal commandant at St. Augustine, issued post orders on the 3d of July that every white male citizen above the age of fourteen should take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government by noon of the 5th instant or be removed beyond the pickets; and that any person, male or female, who should by word, deed, or manner, show disrespect to the United States Government should be arrested and placed beyond the lines of the post.

These orders amount to the virtual exile of all the Southern citizens of the town.—*Examiner.*

From the North.—We have reliable private advices from the North. The Yankee Government is massing all its available troops at or near Warrenton, and not at Winchester, as stated by way of a blind, by the Northern papers. The ninety and one hundred dollars bounties, with a pledge to support the families of absent volunteers, offered in Washington and Baltimore, have failed to stimulate enlistments. No recruits are coming forward.

The probability of a resort to a draft has caused intense indignation and excitement in Baltimore, and it is thought that if General Jackson were in striking distance he could at once obtain twenty thousand men from that city alone.

Richmond Examiner, 24th.

Confederate Invasion of Indiana.—A dispatch, dated Cincinnati, 18th, says:

Indianapolis dispatches to the executive department say that Henderson, Kentucky, and Newbern, Indiana, have been taken by the Confederates. At the latter one Natjonal was killed and 250 sick soldiers taken prisoners. The Confederates also took 250 stand of arms.

Cannon.—Twenty-two pieces of artillery, part of the 80 pieces taken by the English from the Russians at the battle of Inkerman, and presented to the Confederacy by British merchants, (br

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. JULY 28, 1862.

NORTHERN FEELING.—The strongest expressions of Northern discontent, almost amounting to despair, that we have yet seen, are copied by the Petersburg Express from one of the latest numbers of the New York Times. We extract a few paragraphs, the whole column or two being of the same character, except that here and there is lugged in, neck and heels, a remark expressive of a confidence in the President and in the people which the tenor of the whole article shows that the Editor did not feel, any more than his readers. A few more victories such as those recently gained at James Island, Richmond, Murfreesborough, and all about by Jackson and Morgan, will give the North its quietus:—

"*The state of the Nation—The Government and the people.*—In spite of all well-meant endeavors to conceal the fact, *a profound gloom has settled upon the public mind in regard to the conduct and prospects of the pending war. The great mass of the people are discouraged and disheartened.* And the reason of it is that they have lost *faith* in everybody and everything except their own exhaustless resources and their own indomitable purpose to crush the rebellion and preserve the life and unity of the nation. They have poured out their treasures and blood like water; and they do not see the fruits they were promised for such sacrifices. They have given their confidence without stint to the men who wielded the weapons they had placed in their hands, and they do not find that confidence justified by success. They have waited patiently week after week, month after month, through the slow revolving seasons of a whole year for victories, brilliant and decisive, promised them from day to day; and though every home mourns its dead, and every heart grieves for friends who will return no more forever, the victories are yet delayed and seem indeed further off than when the war began.

"One after another, too, the men on whom they had built their hopes have failed them. They know not whom to trust, or on whom they can rely, to carry the nation forward to that crowning triumph which they know is its right and its due. *Their faith in all their leaders has been sadly shaken.* And until that faith can be restored by the achievement or the promise of some renewed success, we must struggle against popular despondency, and be prepared for the vast brood of perils, real and imaginary, which move in its train. For a year now the nation has leaned on McClellan and the splendid army which was placed at his disposal, and which he has moulded into the most formidable force ever organized on this continent. *But it is idle to disguise the fact that their faith in him has been shaken to its foundations by his failure to accomplish with that army a single one of the results which it was adequate to achieve.* It might have taken Manassas,—it ought to have beaten the rebel army at Yorktown.—its leader promised with it to capture Richmond. It failed at every point, and while it has been growing weaker, the force it was fighting has been growing stronger, day by day.

"These things shake and undermine the public faith, on which must always rest the public strength."

"For the last ten days it cannot be denied that the public has been inclined to take the gloomiest view of affairs, and to despair of better councils, and a more vigorous and successful conduct of the war. Not that the public mind has lost its elasticity, or the popular heart anything of its wonted courage. Let the Government take but a single step toward retrieving these felt and acknowledged evils, and the people will respond with fresh enthusiasm and renewed hope to any demands that can be made upon them. But when they hear from one side fierce and reckless denunciations of the Abolitionists, and from another despairing appeals to the negro slaves for valor to crush the rebellion, and from the Government itself only despondent complaints of the embarrassment caused by this contending pressure, they may be excused for fearing that all just and noble Leadership is lacking to the nation, and that we are likely to drift into anarchy and ruin through sheer waste of the energies that seek only some hand and head competent to wield them aright."

"The army that wins the most victories is the army that has the best General at its head. *And judged by this standard, the rebels thus far have the advantage of the Union forces. They have deserved us, escaped us and beaten us.* What they have lacked in numbers they have made up in strategy. In vigor of movement, in rapidity of concentration, in the concealment of their plans until they were ripe for execution, in striking heavy blows on our weakest points, and in withdrawing their forces from every blow we have aimed at them, the rebels judged by results, *have shown themselves our masters in the art of war. The reason of this doubtless is that their President is a Soldier.*"

NEW YORK UNDER A CLOUD.—The New York Herald frequently gives us an insight into the under-currents of that great city. On the 19th inst. it spoke as follows:

"New York is under a cloud. The complexion of Wall street is blue. From the heights of confidence, bulls, bears, spread eagles, lame ducks and all, seem to be floundering in the Chickahominy swamp. A suspicion is abroad that a long and exhausting struggle is before us, and that in view of the threats of foreign intervention the final issue is enveloped in gloom. Some of our returned army officers shake their heads mysteriously, members of Congress speak and write as if the Carthagenians were at the gates of Rome. Even our cool, clear-headed, and courageous Secretary of State has spoken at length somewhat despondingly."

This is a picture highly encouraging to the South. From the moneyed men, from the army, from Congress, and from the Cabinet, come to us these evidences of despair of subjugation. The "suspicion of a long and exhausting struggle" is more than a mere suspicion; it is a stern reality, unless the yankees shall exhibit more sense than they have yet shown, by bringing the struggle to a close. They can do it. We cannot—except indeed by whipping that much sense into them.

NORTHERN MONEY MATTERS.—The only hope we have had for months past of bringing the war to a close has rested on the occurrence of such a derangement of the yankee finances as will prevent them from borrowing money to pay the enormous expenses of war upon such a gigantic scale. We have looked alone to Confederate victories to bring about such a state of things; and the victories we have lately achieved have gone far towards accomplishing the object. Whilst we were beaten at some points, and evacuated others, Lincoln could get as much money as he wanted. But with the turn of the tide of success the yankees begin to find that the war "won't pay," and they turn a cold shoulder to all things of that sort. Their troubles still go on increasing. Gold was selling at last dates at from 20 to 21 per cent. premium, and foreign exchange at 130 to 131, which is 21 to 22 per cent above par. United States 6 per cents, which were above par before the Richmond battles, are even worse than paper money, for they sell at 96¾, which is 23½ to 24½ per cent. below par as compared with gold.

Whip them again and again and "the bottom will fall out" of the yankee treasury.

"CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA."—We are delighted to see that our bold frontiersmen are invading Iowa, Indiana, and the yankee part of Kentucky, and that Cincinnati is squealing with alarm lest it too should be attacked and captured. A small party of our troops were reported to be within 15 miles of that great pork depot. We hope they will take it and get provisions enough to subsist our army for a few months.

Vicksburg still holds out gallantly. The mortar fleet which formed part of the attacking force is said to have "retired" to New Orleans, and the ram Arkansas has whipped two of the yankee iron-clads.

THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS.—A friend and subscriber writes to us, "why don't you reduce the size of your sheet? You ought to do so, or raise the price of your paper."

We have explained to our friend by letter, much more fully than we need do here, why we are not driven to either the one or the other expedient. When the war broke out, and business was paralyzed, we did fear, as others doubtless did, serious embarrassment to all newspapers. But the result of the first year of the war has most agreeably disappointed our expectations. Instead of utter prostration, the year has turned out to be somewhat more profitable, so far as the Observer is concerned, than any previous year in its history. The great increase of subscribers, and the cash system, have together caused this, more than making up for the loss of advertising and the higher prices of materials and labor.

To say nothing of the reluctance with which, after a connection of nearly thirty-eight years, we would permit the Observer to be reduced to a half sheet, we think the above facts will show that we have no right to think of either raising the price of the paper or diminishing its size, which, even now, cannot contain all the matter that we would like to print. As to price, we led the way, in this State, in reducing subscription, first from $8 to $2 50, and then from $2 50 to $2 for the Weekly Observer, and from $4 to $3 for the Semi-Weekly. We would be sorry to take any step backward.

Mr. BADGER'S LETTER.—The Winston Sentinel, always politically opposed to Mr. Badger, has patriotism enough to recognize the true value of his letter to Mr. Ely, and frankness enough to express its sentiments about it, as follows:—

"The silly deluded individuals who want peace with our enemies more than the independence of our States, claim George E. Badger, the distinguished logician of Raleigh, as being on their side. To all such we especially invite attention to the powerful and withering letter of this noble Statesman, which appears in another column of this paper, upon the subject of cultivating a Union feeling in the State. The letter is the one we called for a few weeks ago, and was addressed to Mr. Ely of New York, and was intended for the benefit of Edward Stanly, the bogus Governor of North Carolina, and traitor. It is well worthy of close and thoughtful perusal."—*Winston Sentinal.*

A private letter which we received this morning from South Carolina, says:—

"What an admirable letter of Judge Badger's! I have seen nothing which expresses my views with so much accuracy. Long one of the most persistent Union men in this State, I will never again willingly live under the folds of the old flag."

APPRECIATED KINDNESS.—The President of the Ladies' Cumberland Hospital Association has received a report from the Rev. Joseph Walker, Post Chaplain at Richmond, of the manner in which he disposed of $100, placed in his hands, part of the $2300 sent from this place for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina solders. He gives a list of fifty names of soldiers amongst whom he had distributed the money, a small sum to each. They are from the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 25th, 28th, 38th and 49th regiments. Mr. Walker says:—

"This money was given in small sums to sick and wounded North Carolina soldiers who were entirely out of funds, and to whom relief from other sources had not come. Some of these also I supplied with clothing from the North Carolina depot for that purpose. The small sums in cash were very thankfully received, because they enabled the sick to buy little delicacies which a wounded soldier always wants, or thinks he wants. Though a Virginian, I must say that I think North Carolina, and especially her Ladies, are in the front rank for taking care of their sick and wounded."

It is pleasant to know that these contributions have done so much good; but $100 among fifty soldiers is a very small sum. Other parts of the State are, however, contributing in the same way.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—July 17th, in camp near Petersburg, Va., of typhoid fever, William H. Kellam, a member of Company C, 45th Reg't N. C. Troops, aged about 21 years.

In Richmond, on the 5th of July, from a mortal wound received on the battle field, on the 1st of July, Elijah T. Hardison, aged 18 years and 4 months, a private in Co. E, 3d Regiment N. C. Troops, and a native of Onslow co.

On the 20th July, of wounds received in the recent battles near Richmond, Thomas M. Simpson, of Co. E, 18th Reg't N. C. Troops.

In Richmond, 9th inst., Wm. F. Warren, of Guilford county, a member of Maj. Boggs' Battalion of Light Artillery.

At the St. Charles Hospital, Richmond, on the 22d, from wounds received in the battle on the 1st July, private Jas L. Cameron, of Co. C, 35th Reg't, of Moore county, aged 24 years.

In Richmond, on the 15th inst., Sergeant Henry G. Conrad, of the 48th N. C. Reg't, of Lexington, N. C., aged 18 years.

In Marion, McDowell county, on the 6th inst., of typhoid fever, Capt. W. B. Halyburton, in the 33d year of his age, late Captain of company B, in the 85th Reg't N. C. V.

In Rockingham county, 24th ult., Mr. Rich'd Johnston, of Co. C, 14th Reg't N. C. V.

At Spring Creek, 5th inst., Thos. Frisbee, private in Co. C, 29th Reg't, in the 37th year of his age.

In Richmond, in April last, of erysipelas, private James W. Rieks, aged about 39 years. At Rocky Mount, 30th June, of bowel disease, private B. A. Ricks, aged about 37 years. Killed in the recent battle near Richmond, James H. Lamnon, aged about 21 years; all members of the Confederate Guards, Capt. E. D. Foxhall, of Edgecombe county.

At Kinston, N. C., 29th April, Joseph Kerrs, son of Thomas Kerrs, Esq., in the 26th year of his age.

In Richmond, 21st May, in the 29th year of his age, Mr. Joseph A. Taylor, of Orange county, N. C., of the 6th Reg't, Co. F.

At Camp Lee, near Richmond, on the 13th inst., Mr. William H. Craig, in the 22d year of his age. And at the same place, on the 14th inst., Mr. Samuel A. Craig, in the 26th year of his age; both of Newhope, in Orange county.

In the Hospital at Richmond, Va., on the 3d inst., Mr. D. F. Irby, only son of J. E. and Isabella Irby, of Moneoe, Union county. He was a private in Co. E, 48th N. C. Regiment.

Of typhoid fever, in Richmond, July 12th, Calvin W. Howard, aged about 22 years, a member of the Edgecombe Rifles, 13th Regt. N. C. Vols.

On Topsail Sound, July 26th, from the effects of a wound received in the battle of June 27th, James Sidbury, a member of Co. G, 18th Regt. N. C. T.

THE DEATH OF COL. CHARLES C. LEE.—Lieut. Col. Barber, now commanding the 37th N. C. Troops, in his report of its casualties in the late Battles near Richmond, thus mentions the circumstances attending the death of the gallant Colonel Lee:—

"Col. Lee was killed by a ball from a cannon on the 30th of June, late in the evening. His regiment, with the rest of Gen. Branch's brigade, was charging a battery and had driven the enemy before them for a considerable distance. When about 100 or 120 yards from the battery as he shouted "On my brave boys!" he fell. Adjt. Wm. T. Nicholson was in a few feet of him; he at once raised him up and asked him if he was hurt—"Yes" was his reply. Colonel, are you hurt much? was then asked. He was unable to answer this question, and almost instantly died in the arms of his adjutant, who brought his body from the field, with such of his personal effects as were not blown away.

"A better man or braver officer never fell at the post of duty. When his death was announced to the regiment, his men wept as if they had lost a father."

DARING OUTRAGE.—We learn that some men armed with guns went yesterday to the house of the late Lieut. Angus Shaw, about 3 miles East of this town, whilst the family were absent at Church, frightened off a negro woman, and entered and rifled the house, breaking open trunks, drawers, &c. They were white men.

To the ordinary inducements to hunt up and punish the perpetrators of such an outrage, is added in this case the fact that the natural protector of this family has sacrificed his life at Richmond in defence of our families and property. Catch the villains!

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.—Dr. Montgomery has declined to be a candidate for the Senate in this District. Calvin W. Wooley Esq. of Montgomery is now a candidate, without opposition, we believe.

SALT.—85 sacks of salt, 2 bushels to the sack, were sold at auction in Petersburg on Wednesday last at from 32 to 40 cents per lb. In this State we hear of sales at from 12½ to 18 cents.

ADVERTISING, &C.—We are frequently requested to publish advertisements of persons that we don't know, and to forward account. It is ten chances to one that such requests pass unheeded. It would greatly simplify the matter, and ensure publication, if the advertiser would send along with his request the amount in cash that he wishes to invest in advertising. Even if we had time to write useless letters, enclosing accounts which probably will never be paid, postage is too high to indulge in that sort of luxury. Our books show hundreds of cases in which we have done the advertising and then expended half dimes and dimes in postage, and been defrauded of the whole. We have had enough of such business. These are cash times. When you want anything that costs money, send the money to pay for it.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, July 26.—Gentlemen who left Baltimore on Tuesday last give us some encouraging information respecting the state of affairs, showing that the cause of abolitionism is now struggling under a weight of difficulties which bid fair to crush it to the earth. Lincoln's call upon Maryland for her quota of the new levy of 300,000 troops has stirred up a most intense excitement, and as it is considered impossible to raise it without resort to a draft, the young men of Baltimore are leaving by every opportunity. Vague rumors of an advance of the Confederate forces into Maryland are in circulation, and thousands impatiently await an event that shall open the way for them to rally under the flag of the South. In spite of the vigilance of Lincoln's detectives, some preparations have been secretly made by a band of true men, and the progress of the Southern armies is watched with sleepless anxiety. In truth, Lincolnism is in an embarrassed situation in Maryland as regards the new levy, because if a draft should be proposed there is a nervous apprehension that it would not be safe to trust arms in the hands of men who cannot be relied upon to fight for the "old flag." The war tax is another Pandora's box, from which all manner of ills seem likely to issue. Notwithstanding the constant efforts of Northern journals to conciliate public sentiment, there is much growling and grumbling in every class of community.

The exploits of Col. John Morgan in Kentucky have occasioned a decided sensation at the North. Still, they do not seem to infuse that spirit of active determination in the public mind which would have been apparent a year ago, but rather to depress and discourage the masses, who are looked to in this particular emergency to come up to the work of "saving the Union." Indeed, so far as we have been able to learn, there is little or no hope of re-uniting the dissevered family, and the desperate expedient of conquest is now the resort of the majority, who propose by this means to pay the enormous expenses incurred, and satiate their vengeance in the extermination of a race whose valor has proved more than a match for all their superior advantages in men and munitions.—*Dispatch.*

PETERSBURG, July 26.—We received last night (says the Express) the New York Herald of Wednesday last, July 23, from which we make the following extracts:

"Our European correspondence and files are dated to the 10th of July. The letters and papers reveal the fact that the rebel sympathizers in England and France, backed by a large portion of the cotton manufacturing interest of both countries, were making the most strenuous efforts to impress the Cabinets and people with the belief that the Union cause was almost lost by the three days' fighting before Richmond, of which they had heard by the Etna. There is little doubt but they had succeeded to some extent, in consequence of the jealousy of the war power of the United States which now exists in most of the countries of the Old World. Gen. McClellan is assailed in London with respect to his strategy, his despatches and the taking up of his first position near Richmond.

The new tariff of the United States is attacked at every point—both in intent and enactment.

"The cotton manufacturers of Rouen had sent a deputation to the Emperor Napoleon, to represent to him that from the excessively high prices of the raw material, and the falling off in the demand for cotton goods, they must before long close their mills, and that some amongst them will have to suspend payment. Similar representations have been made from Lille, where many of the manufacturers are represented to be in a critical state, and the Emperor helped them with a loan.

"The Liverpool Courier of the 9th of July, speaking on the cotton crisis, says: "There is in stock 200,000 bales. From all sources except America, which is now a consumer, not a producer, we may expect 600,000 bales." At the rate of 30,000 bales per week, this quantity would last us about twenty six weeks, or until the end of December."

"Mr. Lindsay, M. P., had adjourned his Parliamentary motion, for the recognition of the South by England, a second time. It was to come up again on the 18th of July."

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gen. Halleck arrived here to-night.

It is evidently the intention of Mr. Lincoln, now that he is rid of the encumbrance of the Senate, to consult with all his Generals, and arrange a programme for the vigorous prosecution of the war. There will be no more delays—no more *faux pas*. The government is to move right on, and re-establish its jurisdiction over the whole country, before Congress shall meet again. The fears hitherto entertained of European intervention have been dismissed, and it is believed that our government will be left without interference to deal with the rebellion as it sees fit.

The advent of Gen. Halleck will be marked by a thorough overhauling organization of military matters.

Desperate Fight in Kentucky—Morgan's Band Scattered.—CINCINNATI, July 22.—Reports via Maysville, state that our cavalry had overtaken Morgan's band on the road to Owensville from Mt. Sterling. After an hour and a half's fight Morgan's forces were completely scattered and the cannon and horses captured by Morgan at Cynthiana were retaken, as was also a large portion of the stolen property. The rebels lost twenty-five killed. The Union loss is twenty killed.

[This yankee story is most improbable.]

Defeat of Guerrillas near Memphis, Mo.—HUDSON, Mo., July 21.—Information has reached here that Col. McNeil, with a detachment of Union troops, had a fight with Porter's gang of guerillas near Memphis, Missouri, in which the rebels were badly whipped. Our loss was fifteen killed and thirty wounded and missing. The rebel loss was much greater. Twenty-three of their dead were left on the field.

The Morgan Raid—His Exploits in Kentucky.—The New York World of Tuesday last says:

Everybody's prophecy is fulfilled. The guerillas are awake and abroad. Morgan, the chief of them, is on Northern soil.

He crosses two States and enters a third. He captures Harrodsburg, Lawrenceburg, Versailles, and Henderson, Kentucky; rips up the track and burns Elkhorn Bridge, of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad; burns another on the Kentucky Central, thus severing the communications of Lexington with the North and West; blockades the Ohio river; impresses hundreds of horses and enlists riders for them all, and halts to get breath in the town of Newburg, Indiana.

What the President Said.—"Agate," the Western correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, has found his way to Washington, whence he writes under date of July 13:

"On the single matter of the President's belief as to the amount of our losses, we already have three or four contradictory versions; while I happen to know that every one of them conflicts with the statements the President himself made to a certain party of four, only last Friday evening. Said the President, with marked emphasis, "I *can't* tell where the men have gone in that army. I have sent there, at one time and another, one hundred and ——" (perhaps prudence requires that I should leave the next two places for figures blank,) "one hundred and —— thousand men, and I can only find just half that many now. Where *can* they have gone? Burnside accounts to me for every man *he* has taken—so many killed in battle; so many wounded; so many sick in the hospitals; so many absent on furlough. So does Mitchell. So does Buell, and so others; but I *can't* tell what has become of half the army I've sent down to the Peninsula."

A bill has passed the Federal Congress bestowing full citizenship on foreigners after one year's residence and service in the army of the North. This, with the bounty offered for recruits, will be a tempting bait to the paupers of Europe.

Ex-President Van Buren.—A dispatch from Kinderhook, dated July 19th, says Ex-President Martin Van Buren was then insensible and dying. He was in the 84th year of his age.

New York Markets.—Stocks were lower yesterday Government sixes sold down to 96¾, closing 97¼. Money was easy at 5 per cent. Gold sold at 120⅛, but was afterwards offered at 119¼. Exchange reported dull at 131¼ to 131⅜. The exports of the week are again over three millions.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with sales of 500 to 600 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 50c. for middling uplands.

Arrival of a Valuable Cargo of Arms, &c.—MOBILE, July 25.—The steamer Cuba arrived at the wharf this morning from Havana 20th inst., after an exciting chase by the blockaders. She brings a cargo of arms, munitions of war, medicines, and blankets.

CHARLESTON, July 26.—Another fine, fast steamer, heavily laden with a valuable cargo, has arrived at a Southern port. She was hotly chased at night by the blockaders and fired at, when, in her efforts to escape, she got ashore on the breakers, where she remained some time, but finally, after throwing overboard a small portion of her cargo, floated off and safely got into harbor.—*Mercury.*

The Spoils.—A gentleman from Richmond yesterday, ascertained from sources entitled to the fullest credit, that as some of the fruits of the recent victories around Richmond, we have secured 33,000 stand of small arms; over 60 cannon, the greater portion of them superior field pieces; between 700 and 800 horses and mules; thousands and thousands of bullets; a large quantity of powder, but slightly damaged; pickaxes, shovels and spades, almost beyond computation; over-coats, india rubber and oil cloth blankets, knapsacks, canteens, &c.—*Pet. Express*, 26th.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Skirmish at Malvern Hill.—RICHMOND, July 26.—A brisk cavalry skirmish occurred at Malvern Hill on Thursday.

The position was held by our pickets, and the attack being anticipated, portions of the 4th and 9th regiments Virginia Cavalry, of Stuart's command, were held in readiness to defend it. The Federal force, consisting of several squadrons of cavalry, came up the Charles City road, and, deploying to the right, were there supported by sharp-shooters and dismounted cavalry in the woods. Our forces were under the command of Col. Lee, of the 4th Virginia, and, as the enemy advanced, they opened upon them with their rifles with severe effect. The Federals chimed in the fray with similar weapons, not daring to charge upon the hill, and at length, after nearly an hour's fighting, Col. Lee gave the order to charge upon them. The enemy no sooner perceived the movement than they wheeled about and scampered from the field, stopping at a house about a quarter of a mile distant. Our troops pursued them for some distance, but, not choosing to follow them too far within their lines, returned to the hill without another fight. Our loss was one man killed and six wounded.

Malvern Hill will, doubtless, be the scene of many more such skirmishes, its peculiar position rendering it a point of great advantage to the party holding it. It is the extreme of our lines in that direction, and only some two or three hundred yards from the Federal outposts.—*Enquirer.*

The Murfreesboro' Victory.—RICHMOND, July 26.—The 45 Federal officers captured by Col. Forrest at Murfreesboro', on the 13th inst., arrived at Knoxville on the 21st. The privates and some wounded officers were released on their parole by Col. F.

The number of Yankees killed and wounded was about 25; prisoners captured about 1250—of the 3d Minnesota regiment, 600; 9th Michigan, 500; 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 150; Hewett's Kentucky Battery of 4 guns, 2 brass and 2 steel; 300 horses and mules; 60 wagons, several ambulances, and 2000 stand of arms. The Federal camps, with all their contents, embracing a large lot of new clothing, were burned, as was also the depot at Murfreesboro', containing near half a million dollars' worth of Quartermaster's and Commissary stores. Several railroad bridges near Murfreesboro' were also burnt.

The Confederate forces engaged 1300 to 1600. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was about 46.

The Yankee officers were sent under guard to Madison, Geo.—*Enquirer.*

[The Enquirer annexes a list of the officers, names and rank. There are 2 Brig. Generals, 1 Col., 2 Lieut. Cols., 1 Major, 12 Captains, and 25 Lieuts.]

From the Potomac.—RICHMOND, July 26.—Our advices from Gordonsville yesterday represent that everything continued quiet, the enemy having made no further demonstration above Richmond since his harmless dash upon the Central Railroad on Wednesday last. Gen. Pope has accumulated an army of over 30,000 men immediately this side of the Blue Ridge, and evidently designs some offensive operation, the nature of which may shortly transpire. The enemy has now but very few troops in Washington, Baltimore, or Annapolis, nearly all the available men having been sent to reinforce Pope and McClellan.—*Dispatch.*

From the Southwest.—JACKSON, July 25.—It is reported that the lower Yankee fleet, with the transports, went below last night. Great commotion was observed in the fleet above this morning. It is also reported that a large Federal force is embarking at Memphis—supposed to be designed for a land attack on Vicksburg.

GRENADA, July 25.—Gen. Sherman has evacuated Germantown, LaGrange, and Moscow, moving his whole force to Memphis, and burning those towns in his flight.

A portion of Curtis's army has left Helena, Ark., for some point below—probably Vicksburg.

MOBILE, ALA., July 26.—A dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Chattanooga, July 25, says that the enemy is evincing great activity, and are evidently preparing for some movement. A train of cars arrived at Bridgeport to-day with shell and ammunition.

Some rumors which have been circulating respecting the retreat of the enemy, are ascertained to be false.

A dispatch to the Tribune, from Grenada, Miss., July 25, says that Memphis refugees report that a portion of Sherman's army left on Tuesday last for lower Mississippi—supposed to be Vicksburg.

Two disabled Yankee gunboats, towed by steamers, passed Helena on Monday, upward bound.

Six Federal Colonels, it is said, have resigned in Curtis's army, owing to Lincoln's late policy on the negro question. Many officers have resigned at Memphis and gone North.

Information, deemed reliable, has been received here that Gen. Curtis hung three of our guerillas at Helena. He has again moved all of his forces to the other side of the river.

Evacuation of James River.—Among the many reports afloat, says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, is one that our troops will receive orders in the course of a few days, to evacuate the present encampment on the James river. The position is a very unhealthy one, and the troops are suffering terribly for the want of pure and wholesome water.—Diarrhœa and dysentery are very prevalent.

Gen. McClellan is fully able to maintain his position, but will not—even if he does not evacuate Harrison's Landing—make an advance movement for some weeks.

Gen. Daniel H. Hill.—We are pleased to hear that this accomplished officer and christian gentleman has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Appomattox. We presume his headquarters will be in Petersburg.—*Petersburg Express*, 26th.

We are credibly informed that Gen. Burnside has returned through the canal into North Carolina, with a portion of his forces estimated at between 6 and 7,000 men.—*Raleigh Telegraph.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of $50 from Lieut. C. P. McGary, $50 from Mr. Theophilus Evans, and $5 from Mrs. T. D. Haigh. Also, $50 from a gentleman for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers passing through Fayetteville.

Try It.—A correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy says that the common blackberry leaves, dried in the shade and made into tea, make a better, stronger and sweeter flavored tea than the best quality of China green.

MARRIED,

In Sampson County, 20th July, by R. Ward, Esq., Mr. NOAH WILLIAMS to Miss SUSAN BLACKWELL.

DIED,

In Richmond, Va., of wounds received in the battle of June 28th, ALEX. E. WILLIAMS, son of James Williams, Esq. formerly of Harnett county, N. C., but for the last ten years a resident of Holmes county, Miss.

He was among the first to engage in defence of that cause for which he has died, and was attached to the 21st Miss. Reg't of which he was a member at the time of his death. He was a young man of prepossessing appearance and endeared himself to all by his affable and kind disposition.

He died far from his home and friends, but his conduct in life was such as to justify the hope that his sufferings are over and that henceforth his portion is eternal bliss. Com.

Presbyterian please copy.

At Marion C. H., Saturday, 5th inst., SARAH REBECCA, daughter of Dr. D. and Eliza Evans, aged 18 months.

Near Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, on the 4th inst., Mrs. JENNET McEACHEN, wife of Daniel McEachen, in the 60th year of her age.

At Greensboro,' on the 17th inst., JULIUS L. GORRELL Esq., in his 30th year. He was a member of the last House of Commons and a candidate for re-election.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs Editors: Please allow space in your columns for a tribute to the memory of Lieut. Angus Shaw, late of Capt. McLauchlin's Company, 38th Regiment N. C. T.

I have known Lieut. Shaw intimately for the past ten years, and can speak advisedly of his great worth and integrity of character. He was a man of quiet, unobtrusive manners, with a heart full of kind feelings; and while he was not always mindful of his own interest, would at any time peril his all for one he believed to be a friend—at all times, under all circumstances, he was a *gentleman.*

I served with him, in the ranks, in the 1st (Bethel) Regiment for six months, and when he was by my side, as was usually the case, I always felt there was near me, at least, one true man—one who would do his duty let the consequences be what they might. Many times, when it was thought an engagement was imminent, I have heard him declare that in this revolution, he was ready to die upon the battle-field, and would rather bequeath to his children that heritage of glory than any other he could bestow. The Lieut. possessed that moral courage which could not be shaken, and which is more valuable to the soldier than any other quality of mind and heart. The exhibition of this courage upon the, to him, fatal field near the Chickahominy, caused his Colonel to say, "Lieut. Shaw is one of the bravest men I ever saw." He died of wounds received in battle, having fought a good fight, and having won the applause of all to whom he was responsible for his conduct. His memory shall ever live in the heart of his friend. C.

Confidence in Confederate Bonds.—In the darkest hours of our struggle for Southern independence, there has been no indication of despondency on the part of the loyal citizens of Maryland. Under all circumstances they have maintained their devotion to the interests of the South, and illustrated their confidence in our ultimate success in the most unmistakable manner. A few days ago a gentleman arrived in this city from Baltimore with $75,000 in Maryland funds, which he brought over to invest in Confederate bonds. We have heard of other instances where smaller amounts have been similarly invested. This is one of the truest indications of the sentiment of the people, as well as the confidence they feel of final recognition and independence of the Confederacy.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Drafting in the North.—Forty abolitionists, inhabitants of Farmington, Maine, quitted that city a few days ago to avoid the expected draft for soldiers. The Boston Courier expresses the conviction that to make up the complement of three hundred thousand men called for by Mr. Lincoln, drafting is indispensable in all of the New England States. Notwithstanding the liberal bounty offered, the success in obtaining volunteers is, we are told, far from flattering. "Even in Massachusetts," says the Courier, "there is this lamentable shrinking from stern but necessary duty."

The Terrors of Bombardment.—The Yanks have been bombarding Vicksburg ever since the 22d of May, and have discharged over 20,000 shot and shell at that town. Up to the 4th of July they had killed six men and one woman, and a correspondent of the Memphis Appeal says:

The city has suffered considerably from the constant rain of shot and shell that have been poured upon it, though the actual damage in dollars and cents is comparatively small. I hear that a responsible party has offered to repair all damage done for the moderate sum of $5,000, but I think he would lose money taking the contract for twice the amount. One is surprised upon first witnessing the character of the injuries sustained from these missiles by the houses of the city. They generally pass through them like a pistol ball through a pane of glass, leaving a smooth round hole just the diameter of the ball or shell discharged. Rarely is a wall badly breached, except by the explosion of a bomb, and in no case has conflagration yet been produced. So much for this terrible bugbear of "shelling cities," of which we heard and read so much.

The Policy of Lying.—In a late debate in the Yankee Senate, Mr. Fessenden of Maine warmly denounced the habit practised by his government, of "trying to deceive *the people, by calling a defeat a great strategic movement, and by giving false names to things.*"

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, in the same debate, relieved his conscience by the following confession, and by an appropriate animadversion: "*It seems,*" said he, "*as if we had organized a system of lying in this country.*"

These Senators urge the observance of truth, not for truth's own sake, but for the true Yankee reason that the contrary course "does not *pay.*"
Rich. Enq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 28.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—Retailing at 15.
Bacon—Last sales 33 cts.
Beeswax 25 to 30.
Cotton—Last sales 21 cts.
Corn—In demand at 1 55 to 1 60.
Spun Yarn $3 per bunch; Factory Sheeting, 4-4, 35; 3 4 Shirtings 25; Osnaburgs 33.
Cotton Bagging—35 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 50
Flour—Slightly declined; Family 18 50, Super $18.
Hides—Dry 27 to 30; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes (new) 1 25 per bushel.
Molasses—N O. 2 25 by the bbl.
Nails $16 to $18 per keg.
Rye 2 00. Oats 75.
Rice 8 cts. by the cask.
Sugar 50, by retail.
Salt—Sound $10 for 50 lbs
Spirits—Peach Brandy 4 50; N. C. Apple 4 00; N. C. Whiskey $3.
Spirits Turpentine 25.
Tallow 35.
Wool 40 to 50.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

A CARD.

THE SECRETARY of WAR having decided to combine the numerous Companies of Partizan Rangers into Battalions and Regiments for more effective service, has authorized and empowered me to organize a Regiment of the same in North Carolina. Such Companies therefore, both of Cavalry and Infantry, as desire to join my Command, will please notify me at Raleigh, at as early a day as practicable.

True men to the South—men willing to peril life and fortune in defence of your country—you I invite.

D. D. FEREBEE.

July 26. 46-3w

The Assessments paid by Members of the CLARENDON GUARDS to equip the Company will be refunded on application to

W. N. TILLINGHAST, Treas'r.

July 22. 46-1t

NOTICE.

ALL members of my company who are absent from Camp, are notified to report to me immediately, near Richmond, Va., either in person or by certificates of Surgeons, stating their disability to do duty, otherwise they will be dealt with as deserters.

H. W. HORNE, Capt. Co. C,
3d Reg't, N. C. State Troops.

July 28. 46 2t

Just Received and for Sale.

10 Bbls. N. O. Syrup,
Old White English Soap,
Colgate's Brown Bar Soap,
Adamantine Candles,

For sale by H. McMILLAN.

July 28. 46 2tpd

STILL, CAP AND WORM,

NEW and extra quality; works one hundred and twenty-five gallons. For sale a bargain. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE, Hay st.

July 26, 1862. 46-3t

NOTICE.

Negroes Wanted.

I WILL pay the highest cash prices. Call or address me at Clinton, N. C. A. S. C. POWELL.

July 28, 1862. 46-6tpd

For Hire or Sale.

A NEGRO GIRL about 19 years old, either as a nurse for children or general house work, or I would like to exchange her for a younger girl, or for one between the age of 25 and 30. For further information address Post Office, Box 140, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 25, 1862. 46-4tpd

Medical Purveyor's Office,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 19, 1862.

THE following Medical Herbs, &c., in addition to those heretofore advertised for, are wanted for the use of the Army:

Poppy—ripe capsules,	1 00 per lb.
Lettuce, garden—dried juice,	1 00 " "
Marsh Rosemary—root,	30 cts. per lb.
Virginia Snakeroot—root,	75 " " "
Juniper—tops,	25 " " "
Red Cedar—tops,	25 " " "
Prickly Ash—bark,	50 " " "
Robins Rye or Hair Cap Moss,	50 " " "

M. HOWARD, Surgeon & Med. Purveyor,
45- t] Charlotte, N. C.

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1862. 92tly

Headquarters 31st Reg't N. C. T.
WILMINGTON, July 25, 1862.

To Soldiers and Citizens of Robeson County:

GENTLEMEN:—I regret that my convictions of duty at the present time will not permit me to avail myself of the generous support which you have so freely proffered me for the office of Sheriff of this county at the ensuing election. I am now in the service of my country, and although my health is not the most robust, and my desire to be at home in the bosom of my family is great, yet I cannot obtain my own consent to leave my fellow-citizens in the camp and field, exposed to disease and death, without sharing their fate, whatever that may be. While, therefore, thanking you for your kindness, I must beg to decline being a candidate for the office of Sheriff at this time: but cheerfully recommend Capt. W. S. Norment as a suitable person for that office.

C. GODWIN.

1tpd] Capt. Comd'g 31st Reg't N. C. T.

Camp Wheat, near Richmond, Va.,
JULY 17, 1862.

Fellow Citizens of the County of Richmond:

MY name has been announced by my friends in Richmond county as a candidate for a seat in the Commons of our next Legislature. If I am elected I will serve them to the best of my ability, as I have done in the battles around Richmond and the swamps of the Chickahominy. "The Richmond Boys" were found during the battles, where the fire was hottest and where the balls flew thickest. We were in the front ranks from the beginning to the end of the hard fought and sanguinary conflict. We are determined, let it cost what it will, to be free as our fathers have been before us, and as we trust posterity will be after us. We declare before Almighty God, that we will defend each other and our liberties to

From the Raleigh Standard.

COL. VANCE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

No honest man in North Carolina doubts that Col. Vance behaved with great coolness and bravery in the battle of Newbern. His enemies, who seem to be lost to all shame, have charged that he was "not in the fight." For the gratification of our readers we have at length been able to obtain Col. Vance's official report, and annex it hereto. Let his libellers and enemies read it and cover their faces.

HEADQUARTERS 26TH REG. N. C. VOLS.,
Kinston, N. C., March 17th, 1862.

GENERAL L. O'B. BRANCH,
Commanding District Pamlico:

General:—I have to report, in accordance with military usage, the share of my command in the operations of last Friday.

Whilst in the temporary command of the post of Newbern on Thursday, my regiment was ordered to Croatan Works, under command of Lieut Colonel Burgwyn, to assist Col. Sinclair's regiment should the enemy land below those works. Learning soon after that Col. Campbell was at his post, I instantly transferred to him my temporary command, and proceeded to Croatan to assume command of my regiment. When near there I met Col. Sinclair retreating, who informed me that the enemy were landing in force at Fisher's Landing, and nearer still to the works I met Col. Campbell, who had just ordered my regiment to take the cars and return to Fort Thompson. Before my return they had been posted by Lieut. Col. Burgwyn in the series of redans constructed by me on the right of the railroad, in the rear of Bullen's Branch, extending from the railroad to the swamp, about 500 yards from the road by Weatherby's. At this road, as you will remember, I had constructed the night before a breast work, commanding the passage of the swamp, with the assistance of Mr. Hawks, a gentleman whose skill in Engineering, untiring energy and zeal, I take pleasure in noticing favorably. And there was placed a section of Capt. Brem's Artillery, Lieut. Williams commanding, Capt. McRae's company of infantry, with a portion of the companies of Capt's. Hays and Thomas, 2nd N. C. Cavalry, dismounted.

About two o'clock Friday morning, in compliance with orders received, I pushed companies E, K and B of my right wing across the small swamp alluded to, so as to make my extreme right rest on the battery at the Wethersby road. This was our position on Friday morning, which remained unchanged during the day, except that two companies of the 33d regiment, under Lieut. Col. Hoke, came to my assistance about nine o'clock, who were placed in the redans vacated by my right companies, who were thrown beyond the swamp. You will perceive that my forces covered almost as much ground as all the rest of our troops together. Taking my own position near the centre, a little nearer to the right, under Lieut. Col. Burgwyn, about whose position I was considerably uneasy, owing to the unfinished state of our works there, I placed the left under command of Maj. Carmichael, and awaited the engagement. It began on my left wing about ten minutes to eight o'clock, extending toward my right by degrees, until about half past eight, when all the troops in my command were engaged so far as the swamp referred to. The severest fighting was on my extreme left, the enemy advancing under shelter of the woods to within easy range of our lines. Whenever they left the woods and entered among the fallen timber of the swamp in our front, they were driven back in confusion by the most deadly and well directed fire from our lines, who with the greatest coolness watched for their appearance. The fight was kept up until about 12 o'clock, when information was brought to me by Capt. J. T. Young, my Quartermaster, who barely escaped with life in getting to me, that the enemy in great force had turned my left by the railroad track at Woods' Brick Yard, had pillaged my camp, were firing in reverse on my left wing, and were several hundred yards up the railroad, between me and Newbern; also, that all the troops on the field were in full retreat except my command. This being so, there was no alternative left me but to order an immediate retreat, or be completely surrounded by an overwhelming force. Without hesitation I gave the order. My men jumped out of the trenches, rallied, and formed in the woods without panic or confusion; and having first sent a messenger with an order to Lieut. Col. Burgwyn to follow with the forces on the right, we struck across the Weatherby road for Brices' Creek, with the intention of getting into the Pollocksville road. On arriving at the creek we found only one small boat capable of carrying only three men in which to pass over. The creek here is too deep to ford, and about 75 yards wide. Some plunged in and swam over, and swimming over myself, I rode over to Capt. Whitford's house, on the Trent, and through the kindness of Mr. Kit Foy, a citizen, procured three more small boats, carrying one on our shoulders from the Trent with which we hurried up to the crossing. In the meantime Lieut. Col. Burgwyn arrived with the forces of the right wing in excellent condition, and assisted me with the greatest coolness and efficiency in getting the troops across, which, after four hours of hard labor and the greatest anxiety, we succeeded in doing. Lieut. Col. B. saw the last man over before he entered the boat. I regret to say that three men were drowned in crossing.

I must here mention favorably the good conduct of the troops under these trying circumstances, a large yankee force being drawn up in view of our scouts about one mile away, and their skirmishers appearing just as the rear got over. Musician B. F. Johnson, Company B, deserves particular mention for his exertions, having ferried over the greater portion of the troops himself, assisted by a negro boy. Once over, we were joined by Lt. Col. Hoke, 33d regiment, with a large portion of his command, and took the road for Trenton. We marched night and day, stopping at no time for rest or sleep more than four hours. We arrived at this place safely at noon on the 16th. The loyalty and hospitality of the citizens greatly facilitated our march, furnishing us cheerfully with provisions, wagons, shelter and guides. I regret to say that many of our men, despairing of the boats at the creek and determined not to be taken threw away their guns to swim over; a serious loss to our Government, but scarcely blameable the under circumstances. This concludes the narration of the principal matters connected with my command during the engagement and retreat. The number of my killed and wounded has not yet been ascertained. Our baggage, of course, was lost, but our sick were safely brought away. It remains for me to speak of the noble dead we left upon the field. Major A. B. Carmichael fell about 11 o'clock, A. M., by a shot through the head, whilst gallantly holding his post on the left under a most galling fire. A braver, nobler soldier never fell on field of battle. Generous and open-hearted as he was brave and chivalrous—he was endeared to the whole regiment. Honored be his memory. Soon after Capt. W. P. Martin, of Co. H, also fell, near the regimental colors. Highly respected as a man, brave and determined as a soldier, he was equally regretted by his command and all who knew him. The 26th regiment are justly proud of their glorious fall. The fate of Capt. Rand, of Co. D, is as yet unknown. When last seen he was almost surrounded by a large force, but disdaining to fly or surrender, he was fighting desperately with Lieut. Vinson and a large portion of his company who refused to leave him. Lieut. Porter of Co. A, was also left behind, wounded. Capt. A. N. McMillan was badly wounded, but got away safely.

In regard to the behavior of my regiment generally, I am scarcely willing to mention particular instances of gallantry, where all did their duty. Observing a large portion of the regiment myself, and making diligent inquiry as to the rest, I could learn of but one man in all my command who remembered that he had legs until after the command to retreat was given. They were the last of our troops to leave the field.

I cannot conclude this report without mentioning in terms of the highest praise the spirit of determination and power of endurance evinced by the troops during the hardships and sufferings of our march. Drenched with rain, blistered feet, without sleep, many sick and wounded, and almost naked, they toiled on through the day and all the weary watches of the night without murmuring, cheerfully and with subordination, evincing most thoroughly those high qualities in adversity which military men learn to value still more than courage upon the field.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. B. VANCE, Col. Com. 26th N. C. Vols.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At F[illegible] Monroe, on the 25th May, Sergeant William Peel, [illegible] 28th N. C. T. Also on June 28th, S. H. Russen, Co. I, and R. G. Gentry, Co. A, 37th N. C. T. And on June 30, Baxter Morris, Co. G, 28th N. C. T.

At Kenansville, of typhoid fever, 27th June, C. Dudley Martin, private in Co. C, 15th Regiment N. C. Vols.

In Anson county 7th inst., Mr. John Watson, aged 27 years.

At the Gwathmey Hospital, Richmond, 13th inst., of wounds received in the engagement of Malvern Hill, Capt. Harvey A. Sawyer, 2d Regiment N. C. S. T., in the 25th year of his age.

In the Hospital at Wilmington, of typhoid fever, on the 1st inst., Mr. Sebourn McQuay, of Mecklenburg co., aged 28 years. A member of Capt. Nichols' company, 11th Reg't.

At Richmond, 30th inst., Morris Gore, of Co. I, 20th Reg't, of wounds received in battle.

In Robeson county, July 6th, James D Watson, of Capt. McRae's Heavy Artillery Co.

Of Camp fever, near Richmond, 25th June, 23 years of age, the day of his death, David James, a son of Col. Alexander McMillan, of Robeson, N. C.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

CAMP LEE, July 17, 1862, 48th Reg. N. C. T.

At a meeting of the officers of the 48th Regiment, N. C. Troops, Col. Robert C. Hill was called to the chair, and Lieut. H. J. Gaston was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained, committees were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of our sentiments at the loss our Regiment has sustained in the deaths of the following officers, Major B. R. Huske and Capt. T. J. Clegg, Co. D.

The committees appointed, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, By an inscrutable dispensation of Providence, our beloved friend and companion-in-arms Major B. R. Huske of the 48th Regiment N. C. Troops has been removed by death, caused by a wound received in the battle near "Seven Pines," on the 25th of June last, while gallantly urging forward his men against fearful odds, and though wounded still keeping the field until the close of the fight:

And, whereas, we feel it due to the memory of the deceased and to his great worth, to express some mark of the deep respect in which he was held by this entire Regiment: Therefore

Resolved, That the death of Maj B. R. Huske, of the 48th Regiment N. C. Troops, which took place in Richmond on the 15th July, 1862, affects us with the most unfeigned sorrow and painful regret.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole and sympathize with his bereaved and afflicted family and friends, and feel that not only they, but this Regiment, of which he was deservedly a decided favorite, and the country has lost in him one of its brightest ornaments. As a soldier he was skilful and brave. To his companions-in-arms he was kind and amiable. To his associates he was an affable and polished gentleman, and above all he was a pious and devoted christian; and there are few men in the army or out of it, whose loss will be more felt or more lamented.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Petersburg Express (daily,) the Fayetteville Observer, the Hillsboro' Recorder, and Church Intelligencer, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

SAM'L H. WALKUP, Lt. Col.,
W. D. LINDSAY, Surgeon,
F. H. JOHNSON, Chaplain,
Capt. L. C. HANES, A. Q. Master,
Lt. HUGH J. GASTON,
Committee.

Also, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is a rare thing for an individual to gain the esteem of his fellowmen so effectually as did our lamented friend, Capt. T. J. Clegg, that of his brother-officers and the privates of his Regiment, in so short a time as the limited period of our acquaintance with him.

Resolved, That he fell while gallantly leading his company against the enemy, and that in his death, our country has lost one of her bravest and best defenders, and his comrades-in-arms one of their most esteemed and steadfast friends.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere condolence to his family and friends, comforting them with the assurance, that he fell while nobly defending the sacred cause in which we are all enlisted.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of deceased, and also that they be sent to the Petersburg Daily Express and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

Captain F. L. WIATT,
" W. H. JONES,
" JOHN MOORE,
Lieut. J. C. STAFFORD,
" J. C. DOWD,
Committee.
Col. ROBERT C. HILL, President.
Lieut. HUGH J. GASTON, Secretary.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DRURY'S BLUFF, July 12, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: Please announce the death of Mr. DUNCAN KELLY, a member of Co. H, 26th Regiment N. C. Troops, who died in the North Carolina Hospital, at Petersburg, 20th of June, 1862, in the 21st year of his age. In the death of this noble young man, the Confederacy has lost one of its best and bravest soldiers. He was one of the first to respond to his country's call for aid; prompted by the pure spirit of patriotism he left College, gave up home and all its sacred endearments, to participate in the great contest for liberty and independence. During the twelve months he served, no one discharged the difficult duties of a soldier's life more faithfully than he did; always at his post, he did whatever duty was before him faithfully. He frequently said he was "willing to *sacrifice everything, save his honor.*" He acted the part of a brave man during the battle of Newbern. He came to Virginia to aid in driving back the invading foe, but he fell a victim to disease and died in a few days after he left his native State. Thus ended the brief career of this patriotic young man—he fell in the path of duty, for the cause of God and humanity. His voice indeed will be heard no more in our midst. He will no longer be aroused by the sound of the drum, but he will long live in the hearts of his fellow comrades, and all who knew him.

"Alas! that a spirit so noble and brave,
Should so early be quenched in the gloom of the grave."

A FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., July 18, 1862.

At a meeting held by the "Moore Sharp-Shooters," Co. F, 50th Reg't N. C. T., Serg't B. W. Hunter in the Chair and Dr J. L. Sheppard, Sec'y, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas: An all-wise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst, in the prime of life, our beloved fellow-soldier, N. ARCHIBALD MCNEILL; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, yet we cannot refrain from expressing our deep and heartfelt sorrow at the sad event which has deprived his bereaved family and friends of a beloved associate, and his country of a valuable soldier.

Resolved, That we tender to the afflicted family and relatives of our deceased comrade our warmest sympathies.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

B. W. HUNTER, Chm'n.
J. L. SHEPPARD, Sec'y.

The deceased was 34 years and 5 months of age; and has left a wife, 3 children, a father and mother, 2 brothers and 4 sisters.

From Miss Pardoe's Episodes in French History.

THE CAPTURE OF IVREE.

The French army was preparing during the campaign of 1800 to meet the Austrian forces under the Archduke Charles in the plains of Italy, and was traversing with almost incredible difficulty and perseverance the stupendous line of the Alps which extends from St. Bernard to Nice and Montenotte; encountering hour by hour obstacles so formidable that neither the courage of the troops, the immense resources of the commissariat, nor the military genius of their leaders, were enabled entirely to overcome them.

Nothing daunted, however, by either suffering or fatigue, they toiled on, as if they already foresaw that the indomitable will of their General-in-Chief was destined to make them masters of Milan and Turin, to lead them to Genoa, and to dictate his own terms of peace to his haughty rival on the battle-field of Marengo.

Within a few leagues of Milan, in a hollow between two hills, and on the left bank of the Doria Balthea, they at length came upon the little town and fortress of Ivree, which they scarcely anticipated would venture to dispute their passage even for an instant, its fortifications being almost nominal, and the nature of its position rendering it impossible that its garrison could sustain a regular siege.

They were, however, in error; courageous, wonderfully adroit, and fanatically patriotic, the inhabitants of the town, and the troops in the citadel, consisting only of four thousand men with twenty-five guns, held the place three entire days against an army of thirty thousand men commanded by three of the youngest, but already three of the best, generals in Europe: Bernadotte, Massena, and Lannes.

Furious to find himself arrested on his march before so insignificant an obstacle, Bonaparte—who had taken Alexandria in a day, and Cairo in an hour—and who was, moreover, anxious to possess himself of a position which would facilitate his operations on Milan, issued an order for the division under Lannes to make an attack upon the town, and to compel a surrender. A battalion of the 22nd demi-brigade, led by General Cochet, first escaladed the fortress, and carried it at the point of the bayonet; when the French no sooner found themselves in possession of the fifteen field-pieces which had defended the entrance than they turned them upon the town, and opened for their legions a perilous, but unobstructed path, along which they boldly advanced, singing the *Marseillaise*. After three hours of a struggle as heroic as it was hopeless, driven from the citadel, decimated in the streets of the town, shot down on all sides when beyond the reach of their enemies, or cut down by the sabres of those by whom they were overtaken in their flight, a few of the Austrian soldiers and the mere handful of inhabitants who had escaped the carnage, took refuge in the house of the Austrian Adjutant-General, resolved to hold out so long as one of them should be left alive.

In a few instants the residence of the brave veteran was transformed into an actual fortress: loop-holes were perforated in the walls, barricades were hastily erected, and every energy was exerted to accomplish an effective defence.

Cochet was the first to enter Ivree, but he was closely followed by Lannes, who sent an officer and two battalions of the 22nd to force the position of the enemy. We refrain from naming this officer out of respect to his family, several of whose members have, since the event which we are about to record, filled with honor to themselves an elevated rank in the French army; let it suffice that Major L——, who was conspicuous in the Republican forces for his ferocity and headlong courage, penetrated, at the head of one of the battalions (by passing over the bodies of the forty gallant fellows by whom his entrance was opposed,) into the house of the Austrian General. This dauntless man, after having seen all his little garrison fall and expire around him, had armed himself with a hatchet, which he wielded with superhuman energy against his advancing foes; and as Major L—— appeared at the door of the room where he had taken up his last post, he aimed so furious a blow at his head with the formidable weapon to which his hand had already become accustomed, that had not the wary officer adroitly struck it aside with his sword, it must have felled him to the earth. It was his closing effort, however; in the next instant he fell, and the apartment was invaded by the French soldiery.

Major L——, who had never during his fifteen years of military service given quarter to an enemy, was already advancing towards the veteran to complete his work of blood, when a young and singularly beautiful woman rushed out of a neighboring chamber; and, falling at his feet, and clinging to his knees, pale, dishevelled, writhing, and almost insane, shrieked out in a voice of terror and despair, from which all the tenderness of the woman and the wife had disappeared:—

"Mercy! Mercy! Do not kill him. He is my husband, and the father of my child."

The Republican officer looked down upon her without pity or emotion.

What had he to do with the agonies and the outcries of a woman? In a second he had thrust her violently from him; and taking one step forward, had fired his pistol at the head of the gray-haired veteran.

The discharge of the weapon was echoed by a cry wrung from the very soul of the unhappy wife.

"George, my child, where are you? Your mother calls you. Come."

At the well-known voice, a lovely boy, scarcely three years of age, who, as he saw his father fall, had concealed himself, pale and trembling, beneath that father's bed, approached his mother, and having reached her side buried his face in the folds of her dress, as if to shut out the frightful scene around him. But frenzied by despair, she plucked him from his new hiding-place; and leading him to Major L——, said in a tone as hard and emotionless as though it had proceeded from lips of stone:—

"Coward! Your work is not yet done. You have still his son to murder."

At this moment loud acclamations were heard from without: and a French general, surrounded by a group of officers, appeared upon the threshold of the blood-stained apartment.

Major L—— turned pale as their eyes met; but the young widow, as if suddenly inspired, rushed towards the new comer, exclaiming:—

"Revenge *him*—revenge me—"

"Calm yourself, Madame," said the general, in an accent so low and gentle that it thrilled to every heart; "I must understand what has taken place before I can pledge myself to anything. War is a fearful ordeal for a woman; and doubly so for one so young and helpless as yourself."

He had scarcely ceased speaking, however, when a heavy frown gathered upon his brow, and a dark light shone in his eyes. All he saw revealed the truth at once; the major, with his pistol still grasped in his iron hand—the disfigured corpse, its white hairs dabbled in blood—the frantic woman, careless of all the conventionalities of her sex, though surrounded by a horde of ruthless soldiery—the child, pale but fearless, calling to his father to awake from the dreamless sleep from which there is no waking upon this earth. After one rapid eagle-like glance, he understood all; and at once felt that there was room neither for doubt nor justification. His eye flashed as he crushed his glove in his clasped fingers, and turned abruptly towards the murderer, who stood before him trembling, stupefied, and stammering out a few incoherent words of explanation and excuse.

"You are a coward, Sir!" he exclaimed vehemently; "You have assassinated a wounded and defenceless man—a brave soldier—in the very presence of his wife, who cried to you for mercy. It was the action of a felon!"

"General—" gasped the culprit, who felt that he was lost.

"Can you deny the charge that I have brought against you? Can you produce one witness to prove that I have accused you wrongfully? Oh! do it, Sir; do it; that I may be spared the shame of knowing that a murderer has for fifteen years been sheltered beneath the flag of France."

"General, I was ordered to perform my duty in face of the enemy, and I have performed it. He would have taken my life, and I have taken his. The game was an even one."

"Silence, Sir, silence;" was the stern reply; "A fallen foe should be as sacred as a friend. Face to face, and foot to foot, every loyal soldier should meet his foe; but to shoot down an unarmed man—to murder in cold blood one who is incapable of resistance—*Pah!* it is sickening. You are no longer worthy to serve the Republic; nor shall you do so another hour. Deliver to me upon the instant your sword, your epaulettes, and your decoration. From this moment you cease to belong to the 22d demi brigade: you cease to belong to the army of Italy."

The Major looked up haughtily.

"General;" he exclaimed steadily, but with the concentrated emotion of one who was yielding up the better portion of his existence; "there are my cross and my sword. I now demand a court-martial."

"You shall have one, Sir: you shall have one: and no later than to-morrow;" was the rejoinder. Then, turning towards the officers who had remained silent spectators of this exciting scene, the general approached the corpse of the Austrian veteran, and removing his hat, said solemnly: "Follow my example, gentlemen: too much honor can never be paid to the fallen brave."

During the remainder of this frightful day the young widow continued a prey to the most agonizing despair. After having seen her husband laid in his grave with all the impressive ceremonies of a military funeral, the unfortunate woman, who had lost in one hour all that she had loved on earth except her child, fell into a perfect state of apathy: that apathy alike of soul and body which is not fatigue, which is not terror, which is not madness, but the utter apathy of despair. Not even the tears or caresses of her son, the idol of her maternal heart, could rouse her: she did not hear his voice, she did not feel his kisses upon her lips, she was unconscious that his loving arms were clasped about her neck; she breathed, but that was all: her inner life was extinct.

So long as she had a husband to avenge, a child to defend, she had retained strength and courage to speak and to act; but now that the assassin of her husband had undergone the disgrace of a public degradation, while the prompt and fearful retribution of a military tribunal threatened his life, she remembered only the immensity of her loss, the depth of her bereavement; and she was consequently more astonished than alarmed when, early on the following morning, a French aide-de-camp came to apprise her that the General-in-Chief desired an interview with her at the Town Hall, in which he had established his head-quarters.

Without the hesitation of a moment the newly-made widow took her child by the hand, who was pale and feeble from terror and want of rest; and then, lifting him in her arms, she followed the messenger with a firm step, but without having uttered a syllable.

Introduced at once into the council-chamber, she found herself in the midst of all the most celebrated generals of the French army—those men who were subsequently to fulfil such different destinies—who were to gain or to lose thrones; and to leave upon the field of battle, or in the intrigues of courts, or amid political conspiracies, some their honor, and others their heads. There were assembled Murat, Duroc, Lannes, Desaix, Dumas, Mathieu, Massenu, Hoche, Cochet, Bernadotte, and many others who were subsequently to become famous; while in their midst stood the General-in-Chief, his arms folded tightly across his breast, and his eyes bent upon the ground.

As the lady entered he looked towards her, advanced in silence, and led her to a seat; passed his hand with a melancholy smile over the fair curls of her boy, and then commenced a slow and measured walk from end to end of the apartment.

This sudden summons, this strange reception, and the deep silence which reigned around her, at first astonished, and finally alarmed the unhappy woman. A vague feeling of terror stole upon her; but she could not articulate one sentence to inquire of those with whom she had been so strangely brought into contact, what she had to fear, or what to hope.

Suddenly the roll of a muffled drum fell upon her ear—a discharge of musketry followed it—and the report had no sooner died away than the General-in-Chief stood motionless for an instant; and then approaching her, took her hand, and led her to a window from which she looked down upon the melancholy close of a military execution.

"Shrink not, Madame," he said, as with a natural horror she averted her head from the painful spectacle; "the dead man lying yonder was a French officer whom his countrymen and comrades have just shot, for having, in a town taken by assault, murdered an Austrian."

He paused, cast a lightning glance over the group around him, and then added:—

"You are at perfect liberty to quit Ivree whenever you may wish to do so. To you the town must be full of bitter and cruel memories; nor is it at this moment a fitting place of residence for one so young, and—pardon me—so handsome as yourself. I shall place you under the escort and protection of General Desaix, who will answer for your safety to the Republic. Farewell, Madame; all I ask of you is to tell the Archduke Charles, on your arrival in his camp, what justice you have seen and experienced in the French army."

"And the name of my preserver—of my avenger—that I and my child may remember him in our prayers!"

The stern soldier turned aside for a moment; and then, with studied and gracious courtesy, he said in a voice which was somewhat less steady than its wont:—

"I thank you, Madame; I may not ask those prayers from you for France; but still I gratefully accept them for Napoleon Bonaparte."

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 23.

Beef Cattle 10 to 12½; Bacon, hog round 35 to 40, hams 37½ to 40; Butter 55 to 65; Coffee $2; Tallow Candles 45 to 50; Corn Meal 1 50; Flour $17 50 to $20; Lard 30; Osnaburgs 30 to 35; Peanut Oil $4; Peas 1 25 to 1 30; Potatoes, Irish, 2 50 to $3; Rice 8; Sugar 48 to 50; Sound Salt 7 50 to $8 per bushel; Sheetings 28 to 35; Yarn 52½ to 60; Tallow 25 to 30.

At Charlotte, Cotton 12 to 15 cents; but little offering. Flour in demand at $7 to $8 per sack. No wheat offering, it would bring $2 50. Corn 1 25. Bacon 33. Lard 30.

COPPERAS

FOR Sale by TYSOR & JOHNSON.
Orders sent to McIver's Depot, F. & W. Railroad, will be attended to.
July 3. 39-

ATTENTION ALL.

THE Medical Purveyor's Department, Charlotte, N. C., is in need of the following herbs, &c., for the use of the Army, for which the following prices will be paid on delivery at the N. C. Institute, or to Dr. M. F. Arendell, Collector of Medicinal Herbs, &c., for this Department, who will pass through Fayetteville, N. C. Persons residing in districts where they can be obtained, will please give their attention to collecting and saving them. The articles must be clear and well dried:

Seneka Snake root,	60 cents lb.
Puccoon, or Blood root,	40 " "
Wild Cherry bark,	30 " "
Indian Turnip,	10 " "
American Ipecac—root,	1.00 " "
Blooming Spurge—root,	50 " "
Indian Physic—root,	25 " "
Indian Tobacco,	25 " "
Black Snake root,	50 " "
Poke root,	20 " "
Cranesbill,	20 " "
Blackberry root,	15 " "
American Gentian,	15 " "
Dogwood bark,	25 " "
Fever root,	20 " "
American Hellebore root,	20 " "
Peppermint,	20 " "
Skunk Cabbage—root,	20 " "
Jamestown Weed—seed and leaves,	20 " "
Hemlock leaves,	20 " "
Wintergreen, or Partridge Berry,	50 " "
Horsemint,	20 " "
Sassafras—bark of root,	20 " "
Sassafras pith,	5.00 " "
Ginseng root,	50 " "
Sarsaparilla root,	75 " "
Lavender—leaves and stem,	20 " "
Flaxseed,	2.50 per bus.
White Oak bark,	10 cents lb.
Weadow Sweet,	25 " "
American Columbo root,	50 " "
Willow bark,	20 " "
Tulip Tree bark or Wild Poplar,	10 " "
Persimmon bark—from root,	20 " "
Centaury herb,	20 " "
Boneset,	20 " "
Butterfly Weed, or Pleurisy root,	30 " "
Dandelion root,	30 " "
Hops,	1.00 " "
Wild Senna,	50 " "
May Apple, or Mandrake,	75 " "
Butternut—inner bark of root,	50 " "
Henbane—leaves and seed,	75 " "
Barberry leaves,	50 " "
Fleabane,	25 " "
Scotch Broom—tops of stems,	30 " "
Pink Root,	50 " "
Worm Seed,	25 " "
Calamus,	25 " "
Wild Ginger, or Canada Snake root,	25 " "
Queen's Root,	50 " "
Slippery Elm,	30 " "
Red Pepper,	1.00 " "
Anise seed,	50 " "
Spear Mint,	25 " "
Bitter Sweet, or Woody Night Shade,	50 " "

M. HOWARD,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor,
Charlotte, N. C.
July 8, 1862. 42-1m

☞ To Capt. CONDARY GODWIN, 31st Regiment, N. C. T.: Knowing that the state of your health, broken down by exposure in the Camp, compels you to leave the service of your country, at least temporarily, we invite you to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff in the County of Robeson, pledging to you, in case you should consent to run, our entire support. We have nothing to say in regard to the other candidates who are now in the field, either of whom we have no right to doubt, would discharge the duties of the office of Sheriff faithfully. But we do think that those who have perilled their lives and broken down their constitutions in serving their country, have higher claims upon the people than those who have remained at home. We have not forgotten that, like the gallant Vance, scorning to besiege the Executive chambers at Raleigh for office, you entered the service as a Private. And while the esteem and confidence of your fellow-soldiers raised you to the command of your Company, the same ostracism which has been practiced against original Union men everywhere in the State has been used against you, even to the extent of destroying the efficiency of your men by withholding from your command arms and equipments, while Regiments and Companies organized subsequent to yours were at once supplied with everything necessary to make them efficient in the field. You have been nearly a whole year in the service of your Country, and strange to say, your Company is not yet armed. Whether this is owing to the fact that up to the publication of Lincoln's proclamation you were known as a staunch Union man, we know not, but we do know that your conduct as a citizen and a soldier since this war commenced, has secured our confidence. The wives and children of our brave volunteers will not soon forget your exertions in their behalf, with your time and means, to furnish them with food, while their husbands and fathers were absent in the field.

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF ROBESON COUNTY.
July 19. 44 2tpd

The friends of Dr. JNO. McIVER desire that he should be voted for as a candidate to represent the County of Moore in the House of Commons, at the ensuing election, the 7th August.
July 14, 1862 43-6tpd

☞ We are requested to announce Lieut. SANDERS. M. INGRAM, of the 38th Reg't N. C. Vols., as a candidate to represent the county of Richmond in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. July 14 —tE

NOTICE.

K. H. WORTHY, present incumbent, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff in Moore County, for the next term.
June 9, 1862. 32tf

To the VOTERS of RICHMOND COUNTY.

I TAKE this method of returning to you my thanks for the very liberal support you have heretofore given me for the office of Sheriff of your County, and I hope that I have given satisfaction in the administration of the same. I again solicit your suffrages for said office at the ensuing election on the 1st Thursday in August next, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge the duties to the best of my ability. JOHN A. LONG.
July 3. 39-tEpd

ELECTION NOTICE.

I ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for Sheriff of Richmond County, and if elected shall use my best endeavors to fulfil the duties of the office.
A. S. MCNEILL.
July 3. 39 tEpd

RUN THE BLOCKADE!

W. MACINTYRE has received the following GOODS, bought at the recent sales at Wilmington, direct from London:

26 ps bleached Shirting, 1895 yards, manufactured at Manchester, England
100 ps Jaconet Muslin, 2000 yards
12 dozen Neck Ties.
1 bag White Pepper.
1 bag Alspice.
5 bags Black Pepper.
1 case London Mustard, 24 lbs., in 1 lb. bottles.
1 case Sweet Oil, 2 dozen, in pint bottles.
10 sacks LIVERPOOL SALT.

OUTSIDE OF THE SALES:
1 dozen pairs Cotton Cards, Nos. 10 and 8.
10 kegs Cut Nails.
Fayetteville, July 14, 1862 42-3w

Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of Decrees obtained at the last Term of the Confederate Court, held in Goldsborough on the 4th Monday of May, I shall sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Asheboro', on the 5th day of August next, the following tracts of Land, as belonging to alien enemies and sequestered to-wit:

One tract of land formerly the property of Jonathan P. Winslow, situated on the waters of Coble Creek, adjoining the lands of Thomas Walker and Benj'n Brookshire, subject to the dower right of Margaret Henly.

One-half of another tract of land belonging to said Winslow, in the vicinity of Asheborough, the other half being owned by A. H. Marsh.

One tract formerly belonging to Wm. Briles, on the waters of Uwharie, containing 120 acres.

One tract of land formerly belonging to Wm. Clark, now in the possession of Jefferson Lamb, containing 160 acres; and a house and two lots in the town of Union.

One other tract belonging to Jesse Henly, three miles west of Asheboro', containing 78 acres.

One other tract belonging to Benjamin Sheets, situated on the waters of the Uwharie, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Rush, Ed. Miller and others, containing 136½ acres.

One other tract, formerly belonging to Isaac Bulla, on Caraway Creek, containing 100 acres.

The following tracts of land formerly belonging to C. W. Woolen: One on Polecat, some mile or more from New Salem. One tract half a mile south of New Salem, containing 100 acres; and a house and lot in the village of New Salem.

One other tract, formerly belonging to Thos. Stalker, adjoining the lands of Jabaze Powell and others, containing 194 acres.

One undivided fourth part of a tract of land containing 267 acres, on the waters of Caraway, adjoining Enoch Harlan and others, formerly belonging to Jacob Commons.

The title to all of said lands is reserved until the sale is confirmed by the Court.

JOHN MANNING, Jr., Receiver.
July 8, 1862. 42-3w

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the evening of the 18th inst., a mulatto woman by the name of LUCY. Said woman is about 28 years old, slender frame, *but now quite corpulent*, of ordinary height, and will probably weigh 120 to 140 lbs., short hair, with rather a bony face, and is quite intelligent.

Said woman is probably harbored by her mother, owned by J. A. Worth, and Bill Bruinton, a free negro, with whom she has been very intimate. I will pay the above reward of $20 if she is delivered to me or lodged in the Jail of this County, or I will pay $50 if she is taken in any other county and confined in the Jail of the same.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1862. 44-tf

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable, near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th inst. a small red bay HORSE, heavy built, black legs, mane and tail, white saddle marks. No other marks recollected. Gait, short pace, short trot, and pace; age about 11 or 12 years.

A person was seen lurking in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, who answers to the following description: 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, well-built frame, about 5 feet 8 inches high; wore a brown frock coat, black cassimere pants, (quite new,) new boots, black neck tie, gray flannel shirt, and gray hat; carried a red carpet sack made of hearth rug with the fringe on.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief, and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse. JAMES S. PLEDGER.
July 15, 1862. 44-2w

NOTICE.

THE following members of my Company are hereby notified to report themselves to me at Camp near Drury's Bluff, within Twenty days, otherwise they will be apprehended and shot as deserters: Elias Ashworth, John B. Harper, Spain Williams, James King, William Owen, Henry Aumand, James Phillips, Robert Cooper, John Cooper, Wm. Hammond, A. J. Gowins, Miles Floyd, Benj. Floyd, Joseph C. Tadlock, Absalom Jerrald, John Medley, Arch'd M. Webster, Thos. F. Brooksher, Stanton Presnall, John Rodgers, Reuben C. Fessmire, William B. Jerrald and Enoch Manus.

JESSE K. KYLE,
Capt. Co. B, 52d Reg't N. C. T.
July 18, 1862. 44-4t

Blank Warrants for sale here.

☞ We are requested to announce the name of WILLIAM S. NORMENT, (late of the 18th Reg't.) as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county.
July 17, 1862. 44-tc

Fellow-Citizens of the County of Moore:

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the county of Moore. As I feel myself amply qualified to discharge its duties, should I be elected you will always find me at my post, ready and willing to wait upon you. I am conscious that I can give general satisfaction and please the most fastidious.
A. A. MORRISON.
July 4, 1862 44-3t

ROBESON AND RICHMOND.

The call for the services of Capt. CHARLES MALLOY in the Senatorial Branch of the next General Assembly, on the part of "Many Citizens" of Robeson, is seen with pleasure and cordially responded to by many, very many citizens of Richmond. Come, Cap. surrender.
July 12, 1862. 44-3tpd

FOR THE COMMONS.

☞ As Robeson, according to an old custom between the counties of Robeson and Richmond, is entitled to the Senator this term, I shall decline running for that position.

I announce myself a candidate for the Commons from Richmond county, and shall, if elected, exert myself for the good of the County and State in that body.
D. MCNEILL.
July 9. 41-6tpd

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. STEPHEN J. CORE as a candidate for Sheriff of Robeson county.
July 14, 1862. 42-3tpd

☞ We are authorized to announce A. MCNEILL CURRIE a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county, at the next Election in August. 42-6pd

House of Commons---Bladen County.

COL. NEILL KELLY is a candidate to represent the County of Bladen in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.
June 18. 38-tpd

Messrs. Editors:—You will please announce D. PURCELL MCEACHERN, of the "Highland Boys," Co. G, 24th N. C. T., as a candidate to represent Robeson County in the next House of Commons. Mr. McEachern is a young man of excellent deportment and good moral character—a graduate of the University of N. C.—in every respect a high-toned gentleman and a good soldier. On the 10th of May 1861 Mr. McEachern volunteered and entered the army then forming for the defence of the country, since that time he has been in the service as a private in the Highland Boys, and among those who endured the privations and hardships of Western Virginia and those who mingled freely in the bloody fights and desperate charges before Richmond.

The Robeson soldiers, wherever found, and the friends and supporters of the volunteer